

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

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PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

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DON'T KNOW IT

TRADE AGREEMENTS AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

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DR. McCLURE VIEWS
SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

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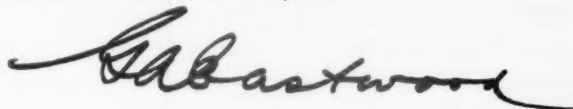
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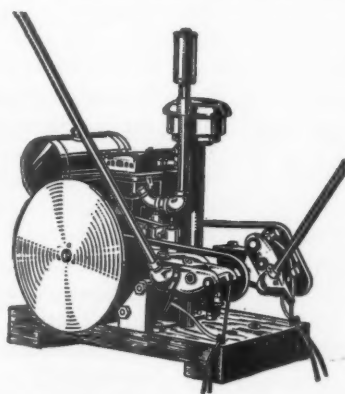
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Editorial Comment

On Sheep and Wool Affairs

THE week of June 3 brought a return of activity in the wool market. In Texas and Idaho, buyers were quite active at prices fully equal to what was being paid when the danger of a German victory brought the market to a standstill on May 13.

Apparently the announcement made by the War Department on June 3, that contracts for woolen materials would be let this month and would require 47 million pounds of domestic wool, broke the stalemate. It relieved growers who had been holding firmly and at the same time were fearful that the situation might not right itself. In The Wool Market (page 24), Mr. Fawcett reports that the government business may have the effect of increasing civilian buying.

New York and Boston quotations on spring lamb carcasses for Friday, June 7, were somewhat stronger than for one week earlier. With larger lamb receipts at 12 markets on June 3 and 4, prices were lowered, but regained a part of the loss in following days. The basis for the year's crop has yet to be established, and will depend to a large extent upon the volume of shipments. For the last week of May, slaughter of lambs was 14 per cent less than the preceding week, and slightly lighter than in 1939.

The apparent possibility that the Allied forces may be the losers in the European conflict brings consternation to every believer in the democratic form of government. Democratic government is more than a system of making laws. It is based on, and largely derives from, the essential principles of religion. In its regard for human rights and conception of the relation of the individual to the world, it is the exact opposite to the practice of totalitarian government.

A republican form of government is not essential to democracy. Some authorities claim that the British government, headed by a titular, but removable monarch, is more responsive to the people than is the government of the United States. However that may be, few Americans will claim that the democracy of their government is yet complete, or that officials are as readily subject to change as might often be for the general good.

Under democracy, the growth, advancement and enlargement of the accomplishments of all individuals are the

first duty and concern of the government. Totalitarianism seeks to make the state all-powerful and all-controlling at the expense of the individual. The individual is valuable and recognized only as he can be used to advance the ideas and ambitions of uncontrolled and irresponsible rulers.

To those who live west of the Mississippi River, the reading of the news from Washington and eastern states in recent weeks seemed at first to indicate an unreasonable fear or near hysteria. It seemed that perhaps Congress also lost its complacency in so quickly voting an additional billion dollars for defense purposes. But as the facts became better understood, and possibilities realized, the entire nation was anxious to bring defeat to the aggressors and to support any government program offered to bring about that defeat and protect democracy on this side of the Atlantic.

We have been unable to locate or learn of any philosopher, journalist or religionist who can reconcile a German victory with the American conception of right and progress in human affairs. The American mind cannot conceive of the overthrow of democracy. And yet the possibility of that eventuality cannot be dismissed. But if escape shall come, we may well resolve to study more deeply and participate more actively in the government of our country. The opportunities and advantages of democracy will not be in danger so long as the citizenship is alert to performance of the part that that theory of government anticipates and demands. It must be agreed that blind following of political party lines and indifference to governmental errors, on the part of voters, brings the greatest risk of losing the benefits of democratic government.

In adding 10 per cent to income taxes for 1940, Congress has but taken the first step toward financing defenses. Further taxes are certain, and there will be other calls and proper demands for contributions for support of the American policy and position. Such financing requires profits in business. As nearly as can now be judged, it will be the policy of our government to permit profits, but to prevent such advances in prices of essential commodities as were made in World War I. Such a policy, soundly and fairly applied, should go far to prevent postwar reaction in business that was so disastrous in 1920 and the years following.

47 Million Pounds of Wool For War Department

AFTER two weeks of nearly total inactivity in wool markets, business was started again by the announcement by the War Department on June 3 that orders for woolen goods would be placed this month requiring 47 million pounds of grease wool.

Quartermaster General E. B. Gregory called into conference representatives of wool manufacturers', growers' and dealers' organizations. The purpose of the conference was to find out what supplies of wool are now available and how contracts for cloth and blankets should be handled to secure the best terms for the government.

The Army officials were given assurance that present available stocks of wool are more than ample for all present requirements, and that making of contracts at one time for the goods now needed would not raise the market, but on the contrary, would help to revive a dead market and furnish employment for mill workers now idle.

It was announced by the Army officials that within a week manufacturers would be invited to bid on:

- 4,000,000 yards of overcoating—32 ounces to the yard.
- 1,500,000 yards of shirting—10½ ounces to the yard.
- 500,000 blankets.

This material, it was explained, would be only partial equipment for 500,000 men. Appropriation to permit additional purchases have been asked for. The government will expect blankets to be delivered within four months, and the other materials in five months.

This is equal to about 10 per cent of the annual wool clip of the United States. All grades except the 44's are now available in sufficient quantity, and the War Department will specify the use of domestic wool as far as possible.

There was no discussion of price-fixing or taking-over of wools. Manufacturers submitting bids will have to figure wool costs on the basis of what they find it necessary to pay in the market.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

RAM SALES

San Angelo Sheep Show and Sale, San Angelo, Texas: July 30-August 2.
West Texas Show and Ram Sale, Eden, Texas: August 6-8.
Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho: August 14.
National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City: August 27-28.
New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, N. M.: September 28.

CONVENTIONS

Arizona Wool Growers Association, Flagstaff, Arizona: July 9.
American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association, Salt Lake City: August 27.

SHOWS

Pacific International Livestock Show, Portland: October 5-12.
Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco: October 16-25.
Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles: October 26-November 1.
Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah: November 8-14.
American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City: November 9-16.
International Livestock Exposition, Chicago: November 30-December 7.

Investigation of Government Lands

THE substance and intent of Senate Resolution 241, by McCarran (Nevada) was presented in the May Wool Grower (page 5).

On May 24, the resolution was adopted by the Senate. No action by the House is necessary. For the expenses of the investigating committee, \$10,000 was appropriated.

In its amended form the resolution reads:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of the purchase, withdrawal, and allocation of lands and the administration and use thereof by or on behalf of the federal government or any agency thereof; and also is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to the filming of motion or sound pictures on areas (1) under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and (2) any other matter with respect to the filming of motion or sound pictures on land belonging to the United States which the committee may deem it appropriate to investigate.

The committee shall report to the Senate the results of its investigation at the earliest practicable date, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

The committee is empowered to inquire into anything pertaining to the public domain, national forests, Indian lands, purchases by the Farm Security Administration or Biological Survey, and in fact anything relating to administration of government lands or purchases by any government agency. The reference to the making of motion pictures is believed to be due to the desire of the Senate to learn more about contracts made by Secretary Ickes for making pictures in national parks.

Stockyard Charges

HIGHER yardage charges at the Denver market to be effective April 15, were authorized by Secretary Wallace on April 1. The official statement from the Agricultural Marketing Service is as follows:

The stockyards company, in May 23, 1939, filed a petition asking for a modification of the rates prescribed in the original order on the ground that since the date of the issuance of that order it had been required to incur increased expenses due to the Wage and Hour Law, the Social Security Act, and the Colorado State Income Tax Law. It also alleged that there had been increases in the rates of federal income taxes and that the allowance for repairs made by the Secretary was not sufficient, as indicated by its actual expenses during the past 5-year period. The company also pointed out that in the original order no allowance had been made for the operation of a sewage disposal plant which had been erected in compliance with state and federal requirements.

The hearing was held on December 1, 1939, and oral argument was had before the Assistant Secretary on March 15, 1940. On the basis of the entire record as made, it was found that the stockyard company should be allowed an increase in its rates of approximately \$25,000.

A corresponding increase in yardage rates was authorized to include a raise in charges for sheep from 7½ to 8 cents per head.

* * *

A hearing on yardage charges at the St. Paul market was held at Washington, D. C., on April 8. It was later announced that the yards company had agreed to a reduction of \$41,000 per year in its net income, and that charges for feed would be lowered to effect such a reduction in the company's earnings.

The Wool Promotion Fund:

Let's Build It Up.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Wool Promotion Fund made by growers on the basis of 5 cents per bag (3 cents on six-foot bags) have been received by the National Wool Growers Association as follows, up to June 5:

California	\$ 5.55
Colorado	21.45
Idaho	95.95
Nevada	154.15
Oregon	25.40
Texas	11.61
Utah	132.30
Wyoming	74.35
	<hr/>
	\$520.76

The dealers making the above collections are:

Adams & Leland, Inc.....	\$125.45
Angell, Bronsdon & DuPont....	23.20
Emery & Conant Company, Inc.	27.49
Colonial Wool Company.....	229.62
Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc.	105.20
Winslow & Company.....	9.80
	<hr/>
	\$520.76

Contributing Growers

GROWERS whose contribution to the Wool Promotion Fund had been received up to June 10 from dealers are listed below by states.

CALIFORNIA

W. L. Blackwell George Giraldo

COLORADO

John Applehans Nick Kritsas
F. A. Briggs Harold Madsen
Ed. Casias Floyd L. Moore
J. T. Collins Ernest Oldland
Roy Guild Lloyd G. Robertson
Hofmann & Reinhold H. F. Southard
Hunt Brothers Clifford Sparks
George W. Johnson L. F. Young & Son
H. M. Kiser W. W. Zahniser

Domingo Aguirre
Bennett Brothers
Lawrence Bettis
Gabica Brothers
Patricio Hornillio
Mountain Home
Sheep Co.
J. W. Robertson
Sinker Creek Sheep
Co.

Serefin Barainca
Mike Camino
Joe Capurro
James Earl Doutre
Jean Etchemendy
J. P. Etcheberry
Mrs. Helen Goni
Javier Goyeneche
Grenade Brothers
Eugene A. Henroid
Gustine Henroid
Jenkins Estate
Celesto Lancerica
A. Landa
Anton Laxague
Dominic Laxalt
Mrs. Charles Mapes
Angelo Mendigrun
Jack Mintz
James Nelson

Thomas Joyce
A. McFarland & Son
Angus McIver

Ira M. Carson

J. F. Allred
Ernest P. Anderson
J. L. Anderson
Merrion Anderson
N. O. Anderson
Rudger C. Atkin
C. S. Augason
Tom Avgeris
Parley Bailey
Henry L.
Bartholomew
N. Lloyd
Bartholomew
Avery T. Beck
J. M. Bird
J. W. Bird
Lloyd Blackham
L. L. Blackham
Frances Bown
C. J. Braithwaite
Claud Christensen
Charles C.
Christensen
Chris J. Christensen
Eugene Christensen
Harold Christensen
Joe Christensen
J. W. Christensen
L. U. Christensen
Walter Christensen
W. E. Christensen
Lloyd O. Christiansen
Orson Christiansen
Elmer Colby
H. J. Collard
George E. Cook
Carl T. Cox
L. H. Curtis
P. M. Daniels
W. S. Daniels
Hazel V. Dennison
Nick Diamanti
George Durfey & Sons

IDAHO

John W. Smeed
Spring Valley
Livestock Co.
H. C. Taylor
Thompson Brothers
C. L. Williams
Yuba Sheep Co.
George Zapp

NEVADA

Arnard Oillaburu
Thomas Ormachea
Pierre Oxotiguy
John Patterson
Pine Forest Land &
L. S. Co.
John Poco
Peter Polas
Potts Brothers
W. M. Ramelli
K. L. Reed
J. Saturno
E. A. Settlemeier
Donald Streiff
John Sugadi
Chris Thuesen
Frank Trost
Utah Construction Co.
Manuel Vega
George Yori

OREGON

William Panzari
E. Quintana

TEXAS

Edwards County Wool
& Mohair Co.

UTAH

Ephraim Wool Pool &
S. E. Christianson
Fairview Cooperative
Joe Falsone
Frank Filmore
Antone Frandsen
Conrad Frischknecht
Virgil Gleave
Angus L. Hansen
Jesse L. Hansen
Parley Holmgren
W. R. Hooper
J. A. Houtz
J. Ambrose Hunter
Eugene Ivory
Alph C. Jensen
Edward L. Jensen
Jensen Gill Sheep Co.
Hyrum Jensen
Ray Jensen
W. M. Jensen
H. C. Jolly
Floyd & Lester
Jorgensen
John Joulfas
George Kakatsidas
Andrew Karren
Ben Lamb
Mary Larsen
John M. Larson
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Louis Leavitt
Art. LeFebvre
Harry Mahleras
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R. H. Spencer
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G. A. & Bert A.
Staples
Alma Stubbs
Walter Stubbs
Lee Taylor
D. L. Thomas
Isalah Thomas
Moroni Thomas
E. A. Thorsen
H. E. Tuft
George Vatsis
E. Westinskow
Henry Wheeler
Hubert D. White
William White
Luther Winget

WYOMING

Buckle & Moon
Carlson Brothers
Eric Carlson
Z. D. Demer
Mitchell Etchemendy
F. A. Ewen
Emil Faure
Freemont Sheep Co.
Roy Hecht
George Hillsberry
Sam Hyatt
Leiper & McKenzie

B. W. Lyman
Mayland Brothers
Joe McKeon
Mercer Land &
Livestock Co.
Pine Grove
Livestock Co.
Rasmussen Sheep Co.
Sandstone Sheep Co.
William W. Steele
Sundin & Johnson

The payments on the Wool Promotion Fund, as listed above include only collections made in April and May by six firms. Many other firms have made collections from the growers but plan to await the completion of the wool season before making their remittances and reports.

The National Wool Growers Association has not begun to formulate plans for employment of the funds received but will do so as soon as it is possible to know the approximate amount that will be forthcoming from the 1940 collections.

Trade Agreements and Agricultural Imports

SOME interesting facts concerning the operation of the Hull Trade Agreement Program were developed in the March hearings before the Senate Finance Committee.

Charles I. Holman, for the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, introduced a set of tables covering an independent (of government offices) study. His table number 5 showed that 1938 exports of agricultural products to trade-agreement countries amounted to \$547,143,000. The United States received reductions in foreign duties on \$67,448,000 of these exports. This was 12.3 per cent of our exports to those 18 trade-agreement countries. Then we exported \$259,511,000 of agricultural products to countries with which there were no trade agreements and from which we got no reductions.

We gave reductions of duty to the 18 countries on \$45,827,000 of agricultural imports, and on \$36,952,000 more of imports from countries which had given us no reductions, but were entitled to the import duty cuts given the trade-agreement countries. So that, for competitive agricultural imports, we gave lowered duties on 21.8 per cent of the total. At the same time we got duty concessions on 8.3 per cent of our total agricultural exports.

Does this constitute reciprocity? Or is such international trading beneficial to the agriculture of the United States?

In another table introduced by Mr. Holman, and also printed in the report of the hearings before the Senate Finance Committee, it was shown that:

In 1938 the United States gave reduced duties on \$95,028,000 worth of agricultural imports competitive with products produced here and received from trade-agreement countries. At the same time, we gave the same lowered duties on competitive agricultural imports from countries that gave us no duty concessions at all, in the amount of \$65,457,000.

Again, is this reciprocity?

The record of agricultural exports and imports since the passage of the first Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in 1934 is reported by Dr. John Lee

Coulter on page 2751 of Volume 3 of the report of hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee. It is there shown that 1939 imports of agricultural products were 36 per cent greater than in 1934. Comparing the same two years, it is found that total agricultural exports in 1939 were 10.6 per cent less than in 1934.

Dr. Coulter said:

A detailed analysis of the imports of agricultural products discloses that even if the noncompetitive items such as rubber, silk, tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., were excluded, the rate of increase in volume of competitive items imported remains almost exactly the same—about 33 per cent.

The February 1 figures of the Department of Commerce show that agricultural imports have increased 36 per cent since 1934, when the Trade Agreements Act was passed. Thus, the effect of the trade agreements to the American farmer had been to add more than one-third to foreign products which now enter his domestic market.

This foreign competition has had a direct effect upon the income of the American farmer, has lessened the demand for agricultural laborers, and lowered farm demand for products of industry.

In 1934 agricultural imports amounted to \$821,954,000. That was the year the Trade Agreements Act was passed.

In the 5 succeeding years, from 1934 to 1939, agricultural imports have increased to \$1,117,790,000.

This is an increase of \$295,836,000, or 36 per cent. That is the disastrous effect to the American farmer.

But that is not all of the story. For the same 5-year period 1934-39, or the trade-agreements period, the export of American farm produce has decreased 10.6 per cent. In other words, the trade agreements have failed to develop foreign markets as proponents of the act claim.

The government's own figures plainly tell what has happened. In 1934 agricultural exports amounted to \$733,400,000. Under 5 years of the trade-agreement operations exports have dropped in value to \$655,583,000. This is a decrease of \$77,817,000 in exports or 10.6 per cent.

This decrease also has lowered farm purchasing power. It likewise has shrunken the market for agriculture labor.

The unfavorable trend of both imports and exports has decreased farm income and thereby decreased farm purchasing power which has curtailed the demand for American manufactured articles and prevented greater industrial reemployment.

This data makes a very definite better showing than any heretofore available against the reciprocal trade-agreement program.

Trading in Wool Top Futures

ON September 25, 1939, a price of \$1.165 was quoted for wool tops for July delivery, on the New York Wool Top Exchange. By March 27, the price had fallen to 91.9 cents.

On May 13, 1940, the closing quotation on standard wool tops for July delivery was 97.7 cents. Actual sales of July contracts for that day amounted to 260,000 pounds or 52 contracts. Total sales of all futures were 1,060,000 pounds or 212 contracts.

Tuesday, May 14, was the day the actual wool market practically closed up following the unfavorable war news and unwillingness of manufacturers of cloth and clothing, and of merchants, to make purchases. The closing quotation on July futures on the 14th was 94.8 cents, a drop of 2.9 cents. Trading was more active on the day's decline, 88 July contracts being sold, and total future sales of all months ran up to 257 contracts.

On May 18, July top futures closed at 92 cents and continued to decline until they were quoted at 84 cents on May 22. Following that, the quoted price advanced to 96.5 cents on June 8 and dropped to 94 cents on June 10.

The relationship between wool prices as shown by actual sales and by quotations on top futures is still a subject for argument. Many dealers and manufacturers who hedge their purchases by selling short in the exchange at the time they buy wool insist that the effect of futures trading upon spot prices is uniformly bad. They claim that publication of declines by the futures exchange shakes the confidence of cloth buyers who demand lower prices when futures go off, regardless of what may be the true price situation in the wool market proper.

Some of these same dealers and manufacturers who declare that the whole wool industry would be better off if top futures operations were discontinued were unwilling to support the growers in their request to Secretary Wallace that such operations be suspended until war and financial affairs become more settled. It was pointed out that the only other wool futures ex-

changes in the world, at Antwerp and Roubaix, had been closed since the outbreak of war.

Existence of machinery for hedging would seem to be logical and of possible benefit to different branches of the wool industry. The argument of those in the trade who oppose futures is that unwarranted declines in prices and upsetting of the goods market result from futures speculations in a way that more than offsets possible gains through hedging by manufacturers, dealers, or growers, and that the grower is the most injured.

Declines in prices of top futures have occurred at times when the true supply and demand situation indicated at least steady markets. Such declines, however, make the goods buyer afraid to do business at steady prices, and his attitude stops the manufacturer, and at some times the dealer also.

It must be recognized, however, that the May drop in prices of top futures was less severe than in the case of the stock market, and was the result of the same alarm and near-hysteria that prevailed when the German Army entered the low countries. Perhaps the wool market would have stopped then even if there had been no trading in wool futures. But it seems that the wool part of the hysteria was accentuated by the running to cover of the futures speculators.

When July futures were quoted at 84 cents, it was reported that contracts for delivery of shorn grease wools were offered to manufacturers at 69 cents, although the same wools had been moving at 85 cents just previously. If the day was saved, it was through the refusal of the growers to be stampeded into selling at such a price. It remains to be seen how those who contracted to deliver wools at that price will secure the wool to deliver. If the spot wool market should reach that level such operators may escape by having bought futures at the same time.

If the futures market should not advance, those handling such transactions might escape a loss, but have no profit. Then if the actual wool market resumed activity at or near the level of May 13, the mills who had contracts to

The 25th Annual National Ram Sale

AUGUST 27-28, 1940

Salt Lake City, Utah

Headquarters for Stud Rams

HAMPSHIRE
SUFFOLK
RAMBOUILLET
CORRIEDALE
PANAMA
ROMELDALE
ROMNEY
COTSWOLD
LINCOLN
CROSSBREDS

Conducted by the
National Wool Growers
Association

receive wools at 69 cents (clean-Boston) would not be buyers. The growers would take the beating. Under the circumstances, growers who decide to consign their clips may do well to inquire as to whether the consignee under consideration has made any contracts to deliver wool on the 69-cent basis.

It may be said that the grower should also have hedged in the top futures exchange. That idea may as well be forgotten. Men who know the business of growing wool cannot and will not be running to the brokers' offices even if their creditors would permit.

So far as wool growers are concerned, it seems that the top futures trading can only affect them unfavorably, and that there is little or no chance for them to be benefited by the futures market.

It was on July 1, 1938, that official supervision of the Wool Top Futures Exchange was started by the Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. This was required by a special act of Congress. The C.E.A. officials assured growers that, in addition to providing the customary safeguards for the Wool Tops Exchange, a special investigation would be made with a view to determining how prices for spot

wools are affected by futures trading. Growers and others were encouraged by the idea that in a short time they would have an impartial and competent answer to the perplexing query, How does futures trading affect spot prices?

Investigators for the C.E.A. were sent to New York and Boston. Books and accounts of members of the exchange were examined, as well as records of wool dealers and consignees trading in futures. Some dissatisfaction was expressed when twelve months passed and no report was forthcoming. But C.E.A. officials made ample excuses for the delay and gave assurance that the investigation would soon be complete and the report made public. Then in March of this year the word was that "the report will be released any day now."

And the interested persons still are on the "any-day" basis. Possibly the end of the two years of investigation, on June 30, will bring the long overdue report. We can only hope that it will do so, and that the authors of the report will have the courage and fairness to point out just how actual wool prices are affected by trading in wool top futures.

Rambouillet Meeting

THE regular annual business meeting of the American Rambouillet Association will be held at 7:30 P. M., August 27, 1940, in the Junior Ballroom of the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

All Rambouillet breeders and friends of the breed are invited. Bring a friend with you, also an idea.

John K. Madsen, President
Mrs. Dwight Lincoln, Secretary

Likes the Wool Grower

THANKS for calling my attention to the fact that my subscription to the National Wool Grower has expired, as I do not want to miss a copy. I like the magazine, but wish you could get more information in it concerning sales of lambs, especially feeder lambs.
Pontiac, Illinois Ernest Barnes

Moisture Record of the Spring Months

A Dry Spring

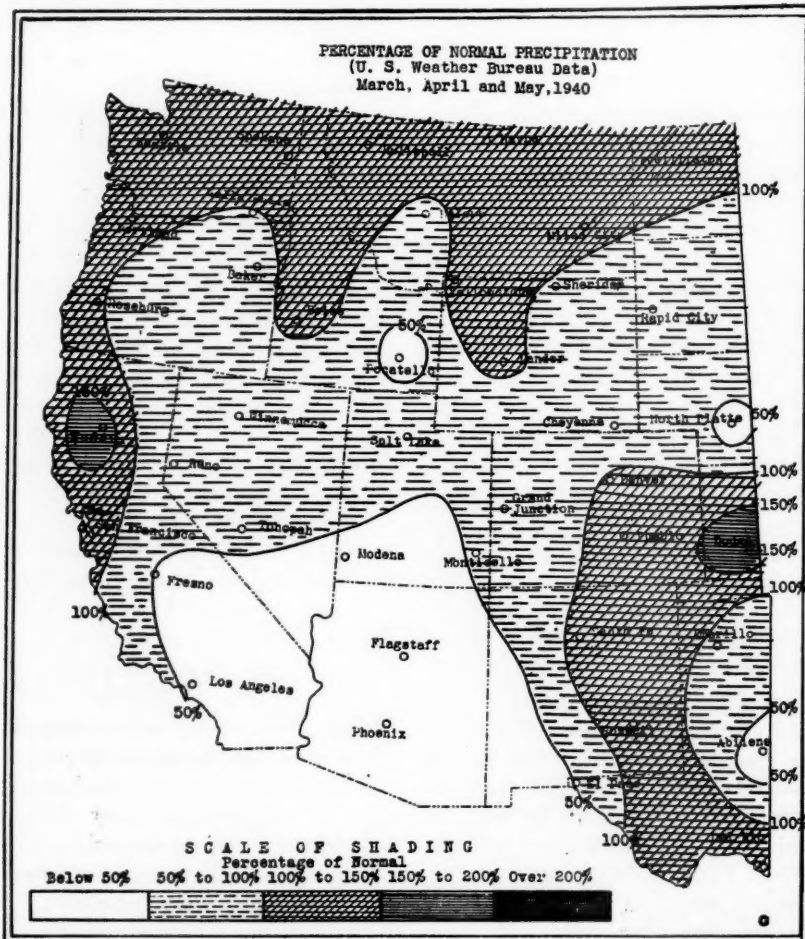
THE Arizona-California Southwest, with parts of most adjoining areas, has been exceptionally dry during the past three months; and subnormal precipitation during the usually wet spring season has occurred in Nevada, eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, Utah, western Colorado, and most of Wyoming.

This gives a rather bad start to the summer prospects for range moisture, especially since the more northerly regions referred to do not normally get much rain in midsummer. It is also noted from the weather reports that

many important areas, which had more or less abundant precipitation in March and April, had an exceptionally dry May, which has left them none too well off, in spite of the excesses noted on the chart, and in the tables herewith. Washington and Montana, for example, had unusually dry weather in May. Moreover, the drier areas, like Utah and Nevada, had their driest weather in May, giving the ranges a prospect of a long dry summer, considering the normally dry summer in these areas. The Texas-New Mexico Southwest was a little spotty, but averages fairly well off for soil moisture.

Precipitation on Western Livestock Ranges During March, April, and May, 1940, With Departures From Normal, For 3 Months and 6 Months, in Inches

	Normal 3-Months' Precipitation	Actual 3-Months' Precipitation	Excess (+), or Deficiency (-) 3 Months	Excess (+), or Deficiency (-) 6 Months
Washington—				
Seattle	7.30	9.29	+1.99	+7.67
Spokane	3.95	5.41	+1.46	+4.86
Walla Walla	4.73	4.71	-0.02	+2.75
Oregon—				
Portland	8.96	9.45	+0.49	+3.34
Pendleton	3.73	3.58	-0.15
Baker	3.74	3.15	-0.59	-0.77
Roseburg	7.48	7.48	0.00	+5.16
California—				
Redding	8.84	13.51	+4.67	+25.42
San Francisco ..	5.55	6.89	+1.34	+3.54
Fresno	2.97	1.08	-1.89	+2.70
Nevada—				
Winnemucca ..	2.68	2.41	-0.27	+0.54
Reno	1.91	1.65	-0.26	+1.70
Tonopah	1.45	1.01	-0.44
Arizona—				
Phoenix	1.20	0.10	-1.10	-3.03
Flagstaff	4.97	2.13	-2.84	+0.75
New Mexico—				
Santa Fe	3.06	3.55	+0.49	+1.11
Roswell	2.72	3.94	+1.22	+1.07
Texas—				
Amarillo	5.33	4.02	-1.31	-0.93
Abilene	7.96	3.37	-4.59	-3.32
Del Rio	5.39	7.96	+2.57	+3.88
El Paso	0.95	0.47	-0.48	-0.74
Montana—				
Helena	4.20	3.16	-1.04	-1.75
Kalispell	3.21	3.67	+0.46	-0.05
Havre	3.54	4.66	+1.12	+1.54
Miles City	4.22	4.63	+0.41	-0.31
Williston, N. D.	3.90	4.40	+0.50	+0.50
Idaho—				
Boise	3.96	4.15	+0.19	+0.48
Pocatello	4.26	1.98	-2.28	-2.00
Utah—				
Salt Lake City ..	5.95	4.00	-1.95	+0.66
Fillmore	4.99	4.81	-0.18	+1.41
Castle Dale	1.66	0.17	-1.49	-1.98
Monticello	3.70	2.12	-1.58	-3.74
Modena	2.71	0.77	-1.94	-2.18
Wyoming—				
Yellowstone Pk.	3.92	4.97	+1.05	+1.59
Sheridan	5.73	5.47	-0.26	-0.75
Lander	5.52	5.69	+0.17	-0.12
Cheyenne	5.44	3.86	-1.58	-0.79
Rapid City, S.D.	6.56	4.51	-2.05	-2.72
N. Platte, Neb.	5.70	2.66	-3.04	-3.34
Colorado—				
Denver	5.84	5.90	+0.06	+0.14
Pueblo	3.50	3.66	+0.16	+0.71
Dodge City, Kan.	5.72	9.26	+3.54	+3.30



Around the Range Country

The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in *Around the Range Country*, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of May.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the *Wool Grower* and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

WESTERN TEXAS

Precipitation totaled about normal over the panhandle section, and temperatures have been mild. The rains of the northern section came early, but were delayed farther south, along the New Mexico boundary. But forage has had enough for making a good growth. There is thus plenty of feed, and livestock are in good condition, and improving.

Fort Stockton, Pecos County

We have had rains in Pecos County and feed conditions are better than last year (May 28). Our winter loss has been light. Lambing occurred under favorable conditions, and results indicate that from 5 to 10 per cent more lambs were saved than last year.

About 5 per cent of the wool of this vicinity has been sold; very little wool in Texas is consigned. To date 32½ cents is the best price on yearling wool. Wool in this area is better grown and of lighter shrinkage than usual.

Sales of feeder lambs are reported at 6½ cents.

Let's have a bigger and better campaign against predatory animals and less wild life.

Marsh Lea

Ballinger, Runnels County

Weather and feed conditions have been good both before and since May 1, better for that date than for several years past.

The percentage of lambs saved is about 4 points better than in 1939; we figure the yield at about 94 per cent. We had good lambing weather this year.

There is no real price on wool at present (May 27). The crop is good, however; lots of wool and little dirt and grease. It is estimated that about a third of the clip has been sold.

From 7 to 7½ cents is being paid here for fat lambs; 6 cents for feeders.

H. Giesecke

Eden, Concho County

This section is in much better condition this spring than a year ago. However, we have had no rains to put moisture in the ground, though the weeds and grass came early from moisture caused by snow which fell here during the winter.

Sheep and cattle are doing well; oats

and wheat would be a lot better had it rained more.

Jim Henderson

Rocksprings, Edwards County

May was an exceptionally good month with us, with nothing left to be desired so far as weather and feed conditions are concerned. Winter losses were light this year, and we had an excellent lambing season, saving about 10 per cent more lambs than in 1939.

About 35 per cent of the wool has been sold. Wool from this area grades around 64's to 66's and shrinks around 59 per cent.

From 8 to 10 cents is being paid for fat lambs and 6 to 6½ for feeders.

S. W. Dismukes

ARIZONA

Temperatures have been above normal nearly the entire month, with only scattered, mostly light, showers over the more elevated parts of the northern areas later in the month. Surface moisture supplies have been improved locally, but more rain is much needed nearly everywhere. Forage has been fairly good as a rule, though poor in many areas, and livestock have done fairly well.

Thatcher, Graham County

Conditions are much better than during the past two years at this time (May 28). We have had some rain that has helped, and spring feed was as good as we have ever had. We had a much better lambing season than usual and saved about a 100 per cent crop. Some fat lambs have been sold here at 8 cents, but no transactions in feeders or ewe lambs have been reported.

Our winter losses were about normal; bluebag always gets about one per cent of our ewes.

Nothing has been done yet with the wool grown in this section, and unless prices pick up, most of it will be consigned. Our wool is fine French combing, shrinking about 60 per cent.

M. Lee

PERCENTAGES OF NORMAL PRECIPITATION BY STATES FOR MAY, 1940

	%
Arizona	91
California	61
Colorado	91
Idaho	33
Montana	56
Nevada	23
New Mexico	158
Oregon	55
South Dakota	20
Texas	90
Utah	16
Washington	82
Wyoming	42

Note—All of the percentage figures shown above are preliminary except South Dakota, which is a final report. Each is based on average precipitation for the entire state as reported by all the Weather Bureau stations, which total around 100 in each state. It is possible, therefore, that a particular area in any state may have had more or less moisture than indicated in the state percentage figure.

NEW MEXICO

Three weeks of abnormally warm weather were followed by one week rather cool, but all favoring a rapid growth of forage. Rains have not been important, and most sections are in need of further moisture, though the slow, soaking rains of the last week, which were general, have materially improved the outlook. There has been plenty of feed, and cattle and sheep are in first-class condition.

Aztec, San Juan County

Weather and feed conditions have been good, and much better than last year (May 29).

Lambing is in full swing, and a better percentage of lambs is expected, as the weather is very favorable. The death rate in our flocks was very light the past winter.

About 90 per cent of the 1940 wool clip has been consigned, and most of it to the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

J. Frank Ridenour

La Puente, Rio Arriba County

Weather and feed conditions are excellent, 100 per cent better than in previous years. We have had substantial rains during the month, and feed is very good (May 30).

We had a very light winter loss, and no unusual difficulties arose during lambing. More lambs will be saved than was the case a year ago.

No prices have been offered yet on our wool, and I think a lot of the clip will be shipped on consignment.

Carlos Manzanares

Farmington, San Juan County

May, 1940, has been a better month in every way than it was in 1939. The winter loss was very small, mostly in old ewes, and we have had about a 90 per cent lambing. All the sheep are in very good condition (May 30). Not over 10 per cent of the wool has been sold to this date. All of the sheep here are Navajos.

R. G. Smith

COLORADO

Most of the state, especially the western portion, has had warm weather, favoring the rapid and rather early development of range forage, and affording plenty of feed for cattle and sheep. Rains have been frequent enough as a rule, but have been light, especially over the western portion, and locally in the northeast. Livestock are in good condition and are moving up into the higher areas.

Rifle, Garfield County

We have had ample moisture and good weather during lambing and will have about the same size lamb crop to market as a year ago. Spring range feed was much better than for the past three years.

Practically all of the 1940 wool clip has been sold or consigned; only a few clips left. Estimates are that 70 per cent of it has been sold outright and the rest consigned. The average price of the wools sold was about 30 cents; some went as high as 31 cents and some as low as 28 cents, but as a whole sales averaged around 30 cents.

Thirteen cents with board was paid for machine shearing, and 15 cents was the contract rate.

The National Association is doing a wonderful service for the wool growers. Don't see how growers could do without it, and they should give it a 100 per cent support.

Bookcliff Livestock Co.

UTAH

This was one of the warmest, driest Mays of record, in 65 years, though following a fairly wet spring season, range forage has only lately begun to burn and be in serious need of rain. Crops are well advanced, the season being quite early, and alfalfa cutting has been general. Feed is good at the higher altitudes, but the valley and foothill forage is very dry and the feed becoming poor. Cattle and sheep are in good shape as a rule.

Vernal, Uintah County

We have had some cold weather, but not severe enough to kill any lambs. While there hasn't been too much moisture, feed is good at this time (May 24). Our losses during the winter were quite heavy, and were all due to coyotes.

I think about half of the 1940 wool clip has been sold or consigned, with 27 to 30 cents the price range on sales. Some of us are storing our wool at home.

Machine shearers were paid 12½ cents per head with board, while 19½ cents was the contract rate, including shearing, sacking, etc.

W. M. McCoy

Portage, Boxelder County

Since May 1 range conditions have gone from good to about the worst I have ever seen at this date (May 27). There is plenty of feed, but it's as dry as it usually is at the last of June, and water is drying up where it never did before.

Most of the outfits around here (from Tremonton on up into Idaho) shed lamb, and had an average yield this year. The death loss in ewes during the winter was more than average.

Twenty cents per head was the price paid for shearing, with everything furnished by the crew, in outfits under 3000; for all over 3000, nineteen cents was the rate. Some wool shrinking around 64 per cent has been purchased at 26 cents.

(X)

Laketown, Rich County

Feed on the spring range is drying up rapidly (May 30). Winter snows were very light, and March, April and May produced practically no moisture at all.

Lambing has been done under generally favorable conditions, although some outfits suffered from water shortage. The lamb crop will be about average or a little better. We had some loss through coyote depredations. The winter death loss in ewes was unusually light.

No contract shearing is done here. For machine shearers, 12½ cents with board has been the prevailing rate.

(Continued on page 41)

They Like Lamb And Don't Know It

PREJUDICE rather than any peculiar quality of lamb itself is the foundation of the major part of professed dislike of that product. This theory has been held by students of the lamb consumption problem for a long time, but now, for the first time we believe, it has been substantiated by actual laboratory tests conducted as the fourth and last phase of the Kansas City lamb survey sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association.

The tests were made in January and February of this year with 383 home economic students in 12 high schools of Kansas City, under the direction of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, which agency has cooperated with the wool growers' national organization in the entire Kansas City study. The same procedure was followed in each class. Each student was served a slice of unnamed meat and asked to fill out a questionnaire concerning it. Of the total number of students, 86.4 per cent said they liked the meat, which was roast lamb, only 18.2 per cent identified it as lamb, and yet replies to the question designed to show the meat preference of the students showed that only 58.2 per cent professed a liking for lamb.

In making these tests, the wholehearted cooperation of the home economic supervisors and teachers of the high schools of Kansas City was secured, which worked for the success of the undertaking. The Meat Board worked directly with the supervisors, sending them the instructions and questionnaires for the study, and they in turn passed the material out to the teachers of the 17 classes in the 12 schools taking part. The cost of the entire study, including the lamb used, was borne by the National Wool Growers Association.



An Interview with a Group of Students on the Subject of Lamb

It was made plain to the teachers, in the instructions sent out by the Meat Board, that the survey was not intended to promote lamb, but merely to find out the facts about consumer preference for it. They were asked specifically not to let the pupils know they were sampling lamb until after the test, including the filling out of the questionnaires, was entirely completed. Meat thermometers were given each teacher to insure that the meat was cooked to the same degree of doneness in each instance, and instructions also covered the carving of the meat across the grain in about quarter-inch slices and stressed the importance of serving the lamb hot or cold, preferably hot,

but in no case lukewarm. The students in the nine classes of eight of the high schools were served leg of lamb while rolled shoulder roasts were used in the eight classes of the four other schools.

The first question of the form given the students to fill out after they had eaten the meat sample was: "Do you like the following: Beef, Lamb, Pork, Veal?" Tabulation of the answers shows that 95.2 per cent of them like beef; 87.7 per cent like pork, 82.2 per cent like veal, but only 58.2 per cent said they like lamb.

The percentage of students who said they like lamb, 58.2, is particularly interesting because it is closely aligned with the estimated percentage of the

Summary Showing Preferences of All 383 Students for the Various Meats

	Beef	Lamb	Pork	Veal
Per Cent Liking the Various Meats.....	95.6	58.2	87.7	82.2
Per Cent Not Liking Them.....	2.9	32.1	9.9	13.0
Per Cent Not Answering.....	1.5	4.4	2.4	2.8
Per Cent Who Didn't Know.....	0	5.3	0	2.0

entire Kansas City population that likes lamb, 54.3 per cent. The latter percentage was deduced from the opening lamb survey made in Kansas City just a year ago this month. In that survey, it will be recalled, 1764 housewives in four different income groups were interviewed, and from their expressions in regard to liking lamb, the Industrial Surveys Company built up a standard sample which, with a slight variation one way or the other, could be considered as representative of the population of the entire city. That standard sample showed that only 54.3 per cent of the people of Kansas City like lamb. Of the housewives visited in the general survey who said they or members of their families did not like lamb, over half of them said they just had a general dislike of lamb; 18.9 per cent said they dislike its flavor or taste; and 24.1 per cent gave other miscellaneous reasons for not liking it.

With the recent testing of high school students, no attempt was made to ascertain why lamb was not liked; the sole objective was to find out definitely if those who declared against lamb were actuated by a real dislike or by an unfounded prejudice. Deductions from the tests show beyond any question of doubt that the latter theory is the correct one in the majority of cases. For in spite of the fact that only 58.2 per cent of the 383 pupils tested indicated a liking for lamb, 86.4 per cent of them actually did like the sample of lamb that was served them. A small fraction, 2.1 per cent of the pupils did not answer the question, which leaves 11.5 per cent who did not like it.

And to upset the pattern still more, 51.1 per cent of the 383 pupils thought they were eating beef; 12.8 per cent of them called it pork; 17.8 per cent of them said it was veal, while only 18.3 per cent of them actually identified the sample as lamb.

Answers to the question calling for identification of the meat sample, with the data obtained as to liking the meat for its tenderness, flavor and juiciness, and the way in which it was cooked are summarized in the following table to give a comparison between those who liked the meat and those who did not.

Comparison of Students Who Liked the Meat Served and Those Who Did Not Like It

	Those Liking the Meat	Those Not Liking the Meat
Number of Students	331 (86.4%)	44 (11.5%)
Per Cent Calling it Beef	52.2	50.0
Per Cent Calling it Lamb	17.2	20.5
Per Cent Calling it Pork	11.2	18.2
Per Cent Calling it Veal	19.4	11.3
Per Cent Liking it for Tenderness	76.4	63.6
Per Cent Liking it for Flavor	90.3	56.8
Per Cent Liking it for Juiciness	61.0	56.8
Per Cent Who Said "Cooked Just Right"	80.9	54.5
Per Cent Who Said "Not Done Enough"	13.9	27.2
Per Cent Who Said "Too Well Done"	5.1	18.3

While there is no significance in the percentages of the two groups in regard to their identification of the meat served, there does seem to be a definite correlation in regard to the reactions of the students on the tenderness, flavor, and juiciness of the meat. In each case the percentages are lower for the students who did not like the meat. A similar relationship is shown in the percentages in regard to the cooking of the meat, with 80.9 per cent of those who liked the meat declaring it was cooked "just right" and only 54.5 per cent of those who did not like it holding that opinion.

The information gathered has also been analyzed from another angle, that is, in relation to the grouping under a stated liking or dislike of lamb. Of the students who answered question one as to whether or not they like lamb, 223 answered affirmatively, and 123 in the negative. Their reactions to the sample of meat and ability to identify it are set up in table form.

Comparison of Answers by Students Who Said They Do Like Lamb With Those Who Said They Do Not

Group and Number of Students	Per Cent Liking Meat Served	Per Cent Calling it Beef	Per Cent Calling it Lamb	Per Cent Calling it Pork	Per Cent Calling it Veal
223 Who Like Lamb (58.2%*)	90.6	51.3	23.8	9.9	15.0
123 Who Do Not Like Lamb (32.1%*)	80.5	50.4	11.4	17.1	21.0

*Of the total 383 students tested.

The two significant points in the above comparison are, first, the percentage of those who said they dislike lamb but who actually liked the lamb sample is 10 points under that for the group who like lamb, and second, an appar-

ently greater familiarity with lamb on the part of the group liking it is shown by the fact that 23.8 per cent of them recognized the sample as lamb, while only 11.4 per cent of those who said they do not like lamb identified the sample correctly.

In this high school survey, naturally, no segregation of the data could be made on the basis of the income-groups to which the students belong, as was done in the general lamb study in Kansas City last summer, which brought out quite clearly that the lower-income groups use much less lamb than the higher-income groups. But it does establish the facts, once and for all, that a prejudice against lamb exists, that it is, for the most part, without real foundation, and that any program designed to increase lamb consumption permanently must be aimed at counteracting that prejudice.

With this objective, the National Wool Growers Association has plans pretty well laid out for the opening of

a lamb promotion program in Kansas City within the next few weeks, which, as funds are available, will be carried to other cities and other states. The plan is discussed in more detail elsewhere in this issue.

The California Ram Sale

THE average price of \$33.22 on the 1685 head of rams and ewes sold in the sale conducted by the California Wool Growers Association in Sacramento, May 21 and 22, was just \$1.74 below the 1939 figure, \$34.96, made on a total of 1461 head of sheep.

The same ratio was not maintained by the various breeds, the average on Hampshires and Suffolks falling off slightly, while those on all other breeds, particularly Rambouillets, Corriedales, and Romeldales, rose sufficiently to keep the general balance between the two years' sales.

This year 926 Hampshire rams sold at an average price per head of \$32.32 as against 887 head in 1939 at \$35.97. The average on 336 Suffolk rams was \$35.38 this year, and in 1939 a total of 269 head were sold at \$38.26. Twenty-seven Rambouillet rams went at an average of \$37.70 per head this year while 33 rams averaged \$28.23 last

year. The largest increase was made by the Corriedales when 47 rams sold at an average price of \$56, compared with 46 head sold in 1939 at \$29.29. In Romeldales the average this year was \$41.57 on 85 rams against \$36.65 made by 67 rams last year. A comparison of the averages made in all breeds at the two California sales is given in the table.

Average Prices Paid at the 1940 and 1939 California Sales

Breed	1940		1939	
	No.	Price per Head	No.	Price per Head
Hampshires	926	\$32.32	887	\$35.97
Suffolks	336	35.38	269	38.26
Suffolk-Crossbreds	101	31.00	85	31.07
Rambouillets	27	37.70	33	28.23
Corriedales	47	56.00	46	29.29
Romeldales	85	41.57	67	36.65
Southdowns	23	31.52	18	29.26
Romneys	1	52.50	7	18.80
Cotswolds	3	25.00	2	18.00
Shropshires	8	26.81	22	14.95
Thribble Cross	10	28.20	15	21.33

A Hampshire walked off with top price honors when a stud ram consigned by Malcolm Moncreiffe of Big Horn, Wyoming, was bid to \$300 by C. M. Hubbard of the Roselawn Farms, Corvallis, Oregon. Two other Hampshire sales reached \$200. R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon, sold one to Foothills Farm, Carlton, Oregon, at that figure, and R. S. Blastock of Filer, Idaho, the other to the Brownell Ranch, Woodland, California. Another Blastock Hampshire was taken by the University of California at \$160.

The \$200 mark was also reached by a Moncreiffe Corriedale purchased by R. C. Hoyt of Birds Landing, California, and \$155 was paid by Leslie Crane for another Moncreiffe Corriedale.

In Suffolks the top was \$190, paid by Rex L. McBride for a Howard Vaughn stud. T. L. Patrick of Ilderton, Canada, was runner-up in this breed with \$185 paid for one of his Suffolks by A. W. Raglan. Mr. Patrick also purchased a Vaughn ram at \$150.

R. L. McBride, standing, below, of Ferndale, California, with his shepherd, Wesley Wooden, and the Suffolk yearling stud ram purchased from Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California, at \$190, the top for that breed in the California sale.



C. M. Hubbard (left) of Corvallis, Oregon, with the top ram at the California sale, a yearling Hampshire purchased from Malcolm Moncreiffe at \$300. Joe Gligorea, manager of the Moncreiffe ranch at Big Horn, Wyoming, right.



Getting Lamb into The Homes of Those Who Like It But Don't Buy It

THE next step in efforts of the National Wool Growers Association to broaden the demand for lamb will be started in July at Kansas City.

The principal feature will be the cooking of lamb in representative retail stores and serving the meat to housewives at the stores. Independent and chain store managers recently visited by the National Secretary showed great interest in the opportunity to increase lamb sales and approved the idea of store demonstrations, many of them assuring cooperation by saying, "the wool growers can write their own ticket on lamb work in our stores."

The Kansas City high school work reported in this issue (page 11) completes the survey work to be done along this line. The facts of the situation are definitely clear. A great many people really like lamb and would use it, but have an unfounded idea that they do not like it. These facts brought out by the surveys strongly suggest that best results from the economical use of such funds as have been provided by wool growers for lamb promotion will come through having these potential but prejudiced customers actually taste well-cooked lamb, knowing what it is and that they can buy it in their neighborhood stores.

The work can be done in other cities, such as Omaha, Des Moines, or St. Louis, without further surveys or research.

The store demonstrations will be in charge of Miss Harris, formerly of the cooking school staff of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Around 500 housewives can be reached in individual stores on Fridays and Saturdays. Through radio announcements made several times each day, lamb recipe booklets will be offered to all those asking for them.

The idea that lamb is really liked by a large number of people who don't know they like it is finally clinched by

the report in this issue (page 11) of the answers from high school students.

The digest of the survey work that has preceded the active sales promotion activities, is printed here for the information of those who have forgotten, or perhaps never have analyzed the piecemeal reports printed in earlier issues of the Wool Grower.

This summary of what the surveys show is arranged to give the answers to five principal points of inquiry in Kansas City.

There are about 1300 meat retailers in Kansas City and the lamb sales in 1938 showed an average consumption of 4.5 pounds per person.

What percentage of families serve lamb?

Basis—June 1939 Survey of 1764 families, and September 1940 Survey of 318 families.

District 1. Income \$10,000 per family—	70%.
District 2. Income \$3000 to \$7500 per family—	61%.
District 3. Income \$1500 to \$2400 per family—	40%.
District 4. Income \$1000 to \$1500 per family—	30%.

How often is lamb served in the families?

	Once a Week	Twice a Week	Once in 2 Weeks	Once a Month
District 1.....	13. %	25.8%	22%	10%
" 2.....	4.5%	16.3%	13%	12%
" 3.....	1.5%	5.6%	10%	11%
" 4.....	1.8%	8.5%	13%	9%

It appears that the highest income group, which comprises 7 per cent of the city population, has the largest percentage of lamb users, and the largest percentage that serve lamb more than once a week. Industrial Surveys also reports that 40 per cent of Kansas City homes are in District 4. This means that 53 per cent are in Districts 3 and 4.

Considering that of the 30 per cent

of District 4 families that say they serve lamb, only 8.5 per cent serve it once a week, and 9 per cent use it only once a month; and also that 40 per cent of the population live in District 4, that area offers the first opportunity to increase lamb consumption in Kansas City.

Of course there is 30 per cent of the District 1 families that do not use lamb; that is (30% of 7%) 2.1 per cent of the city's population that could be worked on to get started. There is room for more frequent use in this group; that is, a case of "eating more lamb."

We think the jobs of getting present lamb users to eat more lamb, and of getting non-users to start buying it, are separate and distinct; and that for the present at least, the undertaking should be to create new users. This would suggest tackling, first, that hardest nut, which is District 4.

As a matter of fact, Districts 2, 3 and 4 are much alike. The demonstration work could be started in a fair-sized part of District 4 and followed up in representative parts of Districts 2 and 3.

How Lamb is Handled by Retailers

In the September survey, Mr. Roth made a special study of the retail meat stores. Fourteen stores in each of the four districts were called upon. This group of 14 stores was made up as follows:

- 3 small independents
- 2 large independents
- 1 super market
- 2 small chains
- 2 large chains
- 2 small voluntary stores
- 2 large voluntary stores

The number of the 14 stores in each district that handle lamb is shown:

- District 1—14
- District 2—14
- District 3—9
- District 4—7

Of the 43 stores selling lamb, four offer it only on weekends. Only 25 offer as many as 5 lamb cuts and 20 beef cuts. Of course, there are more cuts in a beef carcass.

The largest lamb sale among the 43 stores in August 1939 was 1614 pounds, which represents about one and a half carcasses per day. The average was 360 pounds.

Total sales of lamb in August 1939 were 139,606 pounds. Hotel supply houses sold 23,573 pounds in whole carcasses, and 13,000 pounds in cuts, of which 7,000 pounds were forequarters.

The 43 stores, of the 56 studied, probably handle about one-sixth of the lambs sold by regular retailers. If we assume that these 43 stores are representative of all Kansas City meat stores, the weight handled in each form in the city in August would be approximately:

Whole carcasses	30,000 lbs.
Saddles	25,200
Stews	11,000
Legs	8,400
Loins	5,000
Chucks, Racks, etc.....	7,000

Which Cuts Do Consumers Demand and What Do They Cost?

A very great preference for chops and legs is shown for all the districts

The prices for stew meat, in both beef and lamb, appear quite high. Re-

Lamb Purchases and Prices

	Last Purchase Lamb			Average Prices		
	No. Families	Chops %	Leg %	Shoulder %	Loins Chops Cents	Leg Cents
District 1.	62	53	38	5	45 (9) ¹	30 (9) ¹
District 2.	53	35	48	10	48 (8)	26 (19)
District 3.	25	48	28	24	43 (17)	28 (13)
District 4.	23	45	45	4	45 (14)	25 (2)

¹Figures in brackets are number of cases reporting prices.

through the detailed study in September of 163 families that use lamb.

The lower income families go for higher priced cuts just as strongly as the others, and pay only slightly lower prices.

The study also went into a lot of detail with these same families on purchases of beef.

The following table shows the high demand in beef for steaks but with materially lower prices in Districts 3 and 4.

How They Buy Beef

	No. Families Reporting	Favorite Cuts		Pot Roasts	Steaks	Average Prices	
		Steaks	Roasts			Roasts	Pot Roasts
		%	%	%	Cents	Cents	Cents
District 1.	34	50.	41.2	8.8	46 (17) ¹	36 (14) ¹	25 (3) ¹
District 2.	46	56.5	37.	6.5	46 (13)	29 (12)	25 (3)
District 3.	11	66.7	33.3	—	30 (12)	27 (6)	—
District 4.	20	45.	50.	5.	32 (7)	23 (7)	20 (1)

¹Figures in brackets are number of cases reporting prices.

tail prices for beef stew in District 1 ranged from 15 to 28 cents, in District 4, from 14 to 18 cents.

Lamb stew sold at a general average of 26 cents, with only two out of ten reports showing as low as 15 cents.

Possibly it would not be good policy to push lamb stew in the low income areas on the basis of cheapness—but, at the prices being charged, there is no chance to talk about stew as a really cheap meat.

Does Larger Lamb Use Affect Demand for Beef and Pork?

The survey's answer to this question is a decided "no."

Here are the figures for 87 families that gave their weekly budgets for each class of meat: (Out of a total of 318 families, 163 liked lamb, and 155 did not.)

In every district the families that like lamb had larger total meat bills than

the others. In Districts 1 and 2, the lamb families bought more beef than the non-lamb-eating families.

In Districts 3 and 4, the weekly beef budget of the lamb eaters was but slightly below that of the others.

In Districts 2 and 3, the lamb families bought more pork than the others, and in District 4, the difference was only 2 cents per family per week.

There is no reason to fear that larger use of lamb will reduce the buying of other meats. Those now using lamb just use a greater amount of meat. In the main, the lamb seems to be added on to the regular extent of use of the other meats.

The Denver market is now collecting 75 cents per car on sheep and lambs, all of which is forwarded to the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The Kansas City Exchange and sheep salesmen have approved the plan and will start collections if and when other river markets begin.

The National Wool Growers Association Committee on Lamb Marketing, consisting of G. N. Winder, R. C. Rich and others, will meet with Omaha Exchange officials on June 20, to solicit their participation in the collection plan. This committee will also visit the St. Joseph and Sioux City markets.

Effect of Lamb Buying on Other Meats

	Total Weekly Meat Cost	Paid for Beef	Paid for Lamb	Paid for Pork	Poultry
District 1.					
Families Using Lamb.....	\$7.80	\$4.03	\$1.53	\$.71	\$1.53
Families Not Using Lamb.....	5.40	2.92	.11	1.23	1.20
District 2.					
Families Using Lamb.....	4.76	2.53	.50	.95	.77
Families Not Using Lamb.....	3.63	2.18	.05	.75	.65
District 3.					
Families Using Lamb.....	3.01	1.49	.34	.67	.51
Families Not Using Lamb.....	2.77	1.75	.01	.63	.68
District 4.					
Families Using Lamb.....	3.08	1.58	.19	.80	.51
Families Not Using Lamb.....	2.77	1.66	.01	.82	.29

In Memoriam

T. H. RAMSAY

THOMAS HENRY RAMSAY, associated with F. A. Ellenwood in the firm of Ellenwood and Ramsay at Red Bluff, California, since 1911, was accidentally killed at Salina, Kansas, on May 18, 1940. On a tour of inspection at the Shellabarger Mill Company at Salina, of which he was a director, Mr. Ramsay fell from the grain escalator and died a few hours later from the injuries received.

Mr. Ramsay, the son of a forty-niner, Charles Ramsay, was born in Cordelia, Solano County, California, March 2, 1869, and spent his entire life in that state. At the age of 22 he became general manager of a large ranch in San Mateo County; seven years later he was given a similar position at the Stanford University estate at Vina, from which position he resigned to manage the Cone and Ward interests in Tehama County, which included a large acreage of land used principally for grazing Merino sheep and other livestock.

In 1911 he organized with Mr. Ellenwood, the sheep firm of Ellenwood and Ramsay, in which he was actively interested at the time of his death.

Like Mr. Ellenwood, Mr. Ramsay gave generously of his time and abilities to organization work for the livestock industry. He assisted in 1908 in the reorganization of the California Wool Growers Association, was its vice president for four years, and served also as a member of the executive and other important committees of the association. He also was president of the California Cattlemen's Association for two years and served at one time as a member of the executive committee of the American National Live Stock Association. He was a director of the Federal Reserve Bank for twelve years and had served continuously for 30 years as a director of the State Agricultural Society.

Mr. Ramsay is survived by his widow, and a sister, Mrs. Margaret McWilliams of Kansas City, Missouri.

New Forest Advisory Board

MONTANA wool growers are active in setting up national forest advisory grazing boards. Mr. Guy Stambaugh, Deer Lodge, was named by President W. G. Gilbert of the Montana Wool Growers Association to act as temporary and organizing chairman of the state advisory board for sheep.

Number 43 of the National Wool Growers Association Platform and Program, adopted at Casper, endorsed the organization of local, state and national advisory grazing boards to work with forest officials.

Mr. Stambaugh presided at a meeting held at Missoula on April 20. The following members of the state advisory board were named as representatives of their respective forests:

A. H. Fuhs—Flathead National Forest.

Stanley Antrim—Bitterroot National Forest.

P. B. Argo—Cabinet National Forest.

Louis Udem—Lolo National Forest.

Date for Idaho Sale

THE 19th annual Idaho State Ram Sale will take place Wednesday, August 14 at Filer, Idaho, M. C. Claar, secretary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, which conducts the sale, has announced.

The committee which handles the Idaho sale is composed of R. S. Blasted, Filer, chairman; H. L. Finch, Soda Springs; E. F. Rinehart, extension animal husbandman of the University of Idaho; Dr. S. W. McClure; President H. B. Soulen and Secretary Claar, of the state association. At its meeting in March, the committee set the date for the sale and fixed the limit of entries at around 900 head, which will be made up principally of Hampshires and Suffolks, with possibly a hundred head of Suffolk-Hampshires and a few pens of Panamas.

All rams this year will be inspected prior to coming to the sale by a licensed veterinarian to give further assurance to buyers of the high quality of the stock sold. Colonel E. O. Walter of Filer has been engaged as the auctioneer for the sale.

Following custom, the Idaho Association will hold its regular mid-year meeting in the evening of the ram sale day.

Importations of Purebred Animals

IMPORTATIONS of purebred animals into the United States for breeding purposes increased during the calendar year 1939 as shown by the records of certificates issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. A total of 15,212 certificates were issued for purebred animals imported for free entry under the tariff law, or 2,162 more than during 1938.

Of the total importations during 1939, 10,894 were cattle, 2,941 were sheep, 383 were horses, and 77 were hogs. Also, the pure breeding of 1 goat, 906 dogs, and 10 cats was certified. Of the cattle importations, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshires, Herefords, Jerseys, Shorthorns, and Aberdeen-Angus were imported in largest numbers in the order listed. Of the sheep importations, the principal breeds were Suffolk, Southdown, Lincoln, Shropshire, Hampshire, and Cotswold. The horses introduced in largest numbers were Belgian, Thoroughbred, Percheron, Clydesdale, and Hackney. The hogs were Yorkshires, Tamworths, and Berkshires. Most of the importations were from Canada.

Free entry of purebred livestock is provided, by the Tariff Act of 1930, for United States citizens intending to use the animals for breeding purposes. Before being entitled to free entry the animals must be certified as being purebred by the United States Department of Agriculture to the United States Collector of Customs at the port of entry.

Animals that are being imported must be accompanied by pedigree certificates, and transfers of ownership to the United States importer in order to establish purity of breeding and identification. After examination by the federal inspector the certificates and transfers are forwarded to the Bureau of Animal Industry, which issues certificates of pure breeding to the importer.

Two Poisonous Plants Causing Trouble in Utah

By J. Earl Palmer, Range Examiner, C.C.C.
Grazing Service, Department of the Interior

POISONOUS plants that infest the federal range present a serious problem in the management and administration of grazing lands. The losses to range animals have been heavy, and while statistics in regard to losses from poisonous plants alone are not available, estimates from stockmen in many localities of Utah show losses from 3

In recent examinations of areas where losses due to poisonous plants were reported, two plants were found which are little known by livestockmen generally, because of their distribution, which is limited to the Colorado River drainage.

Milkweed, *Asclepias labriformis*, (no recognized common name, but Utah

posite family, 3 to 7 feet high, with narrow leaves placed alternately on rushlike stems which terminate in clusters of greenish flowers. Dayton's "Important Browse Plants" gives the plant no common name and describes it as follows:

Oxytenia (*Oxytenia acerosa*) is a shrub, 3 to 7 feet high, with erect (often leafless and rushlike) branches, and pinguelike leaves. It occurs in dry foothills, canyons, and plains from southwestern Colorado to southeastern California, mostly in clayey, and often alkaline soils. Ordinarily this plant is untouched by livestock. Local stockmen of southwestern Colorado consider it as poisonous to cattle.



Copper weed (*Oxytenia acerosa*), above, and milkweed (*Asclepias labriformis*), right, growing in a sandy wash in Garfield County, Utah.



to, in rare instances, 60 per cent. We learn from U.S.D.A. Bulletin No. 1245, "Stock Poisonous Plants of the Range," that it is probable that the average Utah loss must be as great as 3 to 5 per cent. Wyoming wool growers have estimated their loss at 14.6 per cent from poisonous plants. Colorado's losses amount to over \$1,000,000 annually from the same cause.

The Grazing Service is cognizant of these losses, and it is endeavoring to learn the location and nature of noxious plants and the extent of their damage to livestock. Stockmen are informed regarding the areas of range infestation, means of identifying such plants, and eradication activities.

milkweed is appropriate), has been reported thus far only from Utah where it may be found in Grazing Districts 5, 6, and 9. Milkweed is a perennial herb of a family noted for toxic properties, with long narrow olive green leaves produced alternately on erect stems not more than two feet high. Distinctive features of the plants are seed capsules the size of large pecans, which persist on dried stems or may be found in areas where the plant has grown.

Copper weed, *Oxytenia acerosa*, is more widely distributed, common in southern Utah, mentioned in southwestern Colorado, and frequently found in Arizona along the Colorado River. Copper weed is an erect shrub of the com-

The above pictures of the plants will sufficiently acquaint range men with the noxious pair that they may be distinguished in the field.

Utah milkweed is found on sandy soils, often along water courses. It reproduces both by seedlings and by underground stems (rhizomes) which spread laterally in the sands and continue to connect plants which are several feet apart. This method of growth reduces chances of destruction by use and makes eradication difficult, as any portion of these underground stems is a potential new plant. Copper weed prefers clayey soils but is found also in sands which are underlain by clays. Its range is wider, as it may be found

along water courses, on plains, or in low hills.

Both plants have definite toxic properties for all classes of livestock, as have been shown by experimental feeding by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Animals fed the milkweed show symptoms indicating disturbance of the kidneys, increase in blood pressure, and collection of fluid in the lungs. Breathing becomes labored and death follows generally in a few hours. Feeding of copper weed results in loss of muscular coordination (blind staggers), increased body temperature, and heavy and rapid breathing. Complete motor paralysis may result.

During the late summer of 1939, eradication measures were taken on the milkweed. Grazing Service Camp No. G-32, near Moab, Utah, reported a thorough clean-up of weeds in two sec-

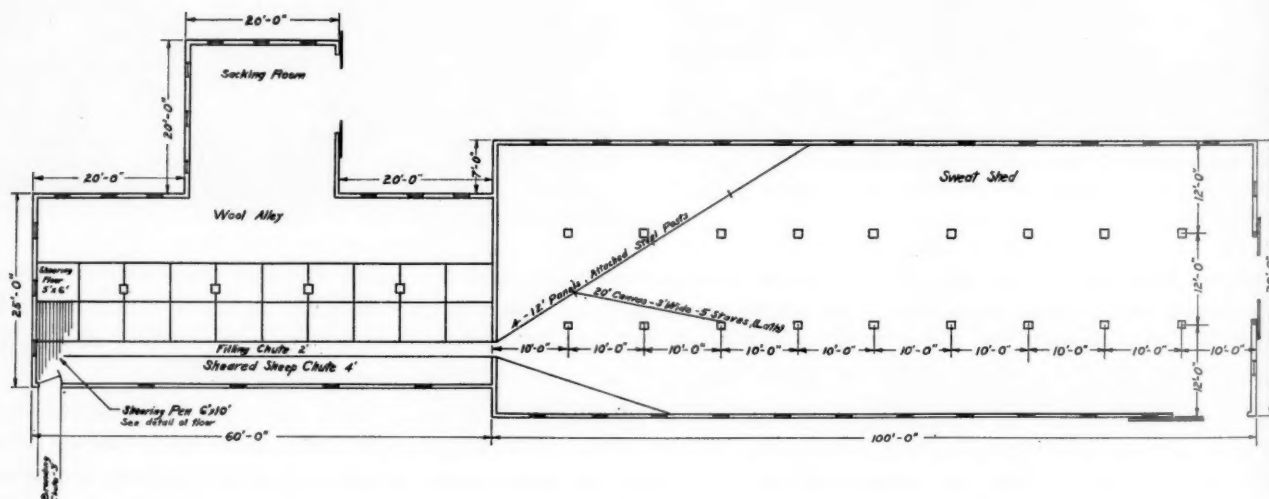
tions in lower Ten Mile Wash. It was estimated that as many plants were destroyed as could grow without crowding on a 10-acre tract. Grazing Service Camp No. G-33, near Henrieville, Utah, reported eradication of 200 net acres of poisonous weeds, including Utah milkweed, over a working area of 30,400 acres of land.

Eradication of the copper weed by grubbing out the roots has been carried on in Utah Grazing District 9 by Grazing Service Camp No. G-32. The areas worked included Moab Canyon, Floy Canyon, Cisco Wash, Westwater, Cottonwood, and Bitter Creek. In fact, the entire south slope of the Book Cliff Mountains and the principal canyons and draws leading from them have been worked from Floy to the Colorado State line. Some of the areas were heavily infested. It was estimated by

those in charge of the work that the amount of copper weed plants destroyed would more than cover a 500-acre tract of massed plants.

The Grazing Service of the Department of the Interior has been working on poisonous plant eradication projects for the past four years with encouraging results, but years of continuous work will be required before eradication of any species of poisonous plant may be obtained. It is safe to say, however, that destruction of stock poisoning plants has materially reduced livestock losses on federal ranges. Continued effort in the eradication of poisonous plants is planned by the Grazing Service in its program of range development and stabilization of the livestock industry.

A Wyoming Shearing Shed Plan



THE left-hand part of the above drawing shows the ground floor arrangement of a shearing shed plan prepared by the University of Wyoming. It provides 10 stands with a 6 x 10 pen for each, and an 8-foot wool alley. A 2-foot gate for each pen and another on the opposite side of the filling chute take the shorn sheep across to the 4-foot chute which opens at the left end to a 3-foot branding chute. The holding pens and filling chute floors are made of 2 x 4's laid three quarters of an inch apart.

The 36 x 100 sweat shed at the right is planned to be convertible into a lambing shed with 25 jugs, 4 x 4, and 12 holding pens, each 8 x 12 feet, leaving a 20 x 100 space for the night drop band.

Other drawings show the elevation and include details of construction of a two-bag wool sacking rack. The complete set of five blue prints can be obtained for 50 cents from Tony Fellhauer, Extension Livestock Specialist, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Dr. McClure Views South American Trade

FOR several years the present administration has been telling the American people that the United States was about to capture a great share of the trade of South America and when that was accomplished, all our troubles would be over. Most of this propaganda originates in the offices of Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. It just happens that both of these gentlemen are identical candidates, and that may account for much of their enthusiasm. In order that we may not be deceived by these gentlemen, let us examine the known facts in the case.

The people of South America came largely from the south of Europe, principally Spaniards and Italians with some Portuguese. The native stock was descended from Inca-Maya or Aztec Indians. South American countries were settled at about the same time as North America but, being more under Spanish rule, made less progress than our own country. This is true of all countries under the domination of any South Europe nation. In most cases these countries have made less progress than the old wornout parent country in spite of the fact that they have as many, and in some cases, more natural resources than the United States. They are more European than the countries from which they sprang. Wages are very low—the aristocracy very high, and the caste system is in full vogue. While an average sheep herder in our western states receives a wage of about \$60 a month with board, a similar employee in the Argentine gets about \$12 per month. The poorer classes are peons, and they are in the vast majority.

Our idea of capturing South American trade dates back to the days of the Monroe Doctrine. Almost every President since that time, regardless of party, has had some pet device by which he was about to snare this elusive trade. In recent times Woodrow Wilson sought the

favor of the South American people by assuring them this government would not recognize any South American government that gained its office by force. This scheme did not work, for that is the only way South American presidents then came into power. That program brought us no trade. President Harding sent Secretary Hughes south for a great international "good will" conference, but he accomplished little. President Coolidge took a more direct route into the souls of South Americans by encouraging our bankers to loan South Americans money with which to buy our goods. They took the money, bought the goods, and kept both money and goods. To this day these countries have refused to repay these loans and well over one billion is not only in default but actually repudiated.

Then came Herbert Hoover who, after election, made a tour of South American countries. He came back, but brought no trade. Then came Franklin who immediately ended dollar "diplomacy" and substituted the "good neighbor" policy. Among farmers the "good neighbor" is the man who loans his farm machinery to his neighbors and when he needs it has to buy a new supply. The good neighbor inevitably goes broke. Under this policy we have had three South American conferences. At the first one in Buenos Aires we agreed to reduce our tariffs and buy almost everything they had to sell. At the next one in Lima, Peru, we set up a little League of Nations and gave away some more of our markets. At the next conference in Panama, the South American countries set up a 300-mile zone around their entire coast line and agreed that the United States should sink any foreign warship that entered this zone. Still their trade was not for us, except as the war forced it. Then we tried loaning them money, but trade would not come. We even bought all of their silver at more than

world prices but without results. After all this coaxing the Argentine actually issued orders that our goods could not enter the Argentine without a permit. For the past few years, we have been promoting the particular interest of Brazil, and Argentine resents this and you cannot blame her.

Of all South American countries, it is probable Argentine is the only country that will ever pay the debt she owes us. Her debt to us is about 230 millions. Brazil, the fair-haired boy of this administration, owes us 357 millions, every dollar of which has been in default for many years, and will always remain so. In spite of this default we are loaning more money to Brazil. When the war broke out this administration saw a chance to steal the British and French trade with the Argentine, but the Argentine repudiated this mean effort and notified the world she would continue her trade with the countries actually doing the fighting instead of those just waving the democratic banner.

So far as the trade between North and South America is concerned, its very nature prevents its extension. The commodities South America desires to send us are exactly the things we have in surplus. As a whole, South America desires to send us coffee and tropical fruits, all of which we have always received without any tariff restrictions whatever. In addition those countries would send us beef, mutton, hides, wool, butter, wheat, flaxseed, poultry, copper, petroleum. Of these products, copper, petroleum and hides are processed and reexported, and hence come in duty free. On the other commodities we demand a tariff to protect our industry.

In 1939 we sold to all South American countries goods to the value of 329 millions, and we bought from those

same countries 375 million dollars' worth. This includes purchases of gold and silver. Our net loss on this trade was therefore around 50 million. Many of the leading industries in South America were developed exclusively by U. S. capital. These include meat packing, the fruit industry, copper and mining.

While South American countries protest against our tariff, most of them have tariffs much higher than ours. The average rate in the United States is 15.6 per cent; in Chile, 37 per cent; in Brazil, 22 per cent; in Argentina, 22 per cent. The only way we can accept more of their goods is by destroying our own industries. Anyhow we now have our full share of South American trade and any more that we obtain must be bought at a high price.

The United States Sheep Population

THE number of stock sheep in the United States on January 1, 1940, was estimated at 48,473,000 head, an increase of about 500,000 head during 1939. Stock sheep numbers are the largest in the present century and only about 20,000 larger than in 1934.

The 1934 drought resulted in a heavy reduction of sheep in the West, with numbers generally decreasing, except in Texas, until 1938. The 13 western sheep states now have 33,814,000 stock sheep and the 35 native states 14,659,000 stock sheep. In 1934 the western states had 34,270,000 stock sheep, and the native states 14,184,000 stock sheep.

There has been considerable shift in the sheep population since 1934. Texas has shown a larger increase, with increases in the western corn belt and California. The far western states of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Nevada, and California have fewer sheep than in 1934. Sheep numbers are smaller than in 1934 in Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Colorado, with a small increase in South Dakota.

Stock Sheep and Breeding Ewes

	Stock Sheep			Breeding Ewes		
	1940	1934	1930	1940	1934	1930
7 Far Western States.....	11,786,000	12,600,000	13,463,000	9,715,000	10,023,000	10,660,000
5 Western States.....	12,190,000	13,611,000	12,561,000	9,487,000	10,884,000	9,923,000
Total 12 States.....	23,976,000	26,211,000	26,024,000	19,202,000	20,907,000	20,583,000
Texas.....	9,838,000	8,059,000	6,304,000	6,760,000	5,844,000	3,950,000
Total 13 Western States.....	33,814,000	34,270,000	32,328,000	25,962,000	26,751,000	24,533,000
Eastern Corn Belt.....	5,022,000	5,030,000	4,643,000	3,829,000	3,829,000	3,513,000
Western Corn Belt.....	5,332,000	4,760,000	4,217,000	4,226,000	3,764,000	3,263,000
Total Corn Belt.....	10,354,000	9,790,000	8,860,000	8,055,000	7,593,000	6,781,000
Other Native States.....	4,305,000	4,394,000	4,389,000	3,378,000	3,383,000	3,300,000
Total Native States.....	14,659,000	14,184,000	13,249,000	11,433,000	10,976,000	10,061,000
U. S. TOTAL.....	48,473,000	48,454,000	45,577,000	37,395,000	37,727,000	34,614,000

On January 1, 1940, the stock sheep population was divided as follows: Texas 20 per cent, the seven far western states 25 per cent, the other five western states 25 per cent, and the 35 native states about 30 per cent. In 1934 the stock sheep population was divided

as follows: Texas 17 per cent, seven far western states 26 per cent, the other five western states 28 per cent, and the native states 29 per cent.

F. W. Beier, Jr.,
Regional Livestock Statistician
Denver, Colorado

Shipping Data on Idaho Pooled Lambs

A REPORT of results of marketing 100,000 lambs by Idaho pools in 1939, received from E. F. Rinehart, extension animal husbandman, contains much interesting data.

The table gives the figures on the farm lambs and, for comparison, on range lambs shipped from the same counties, though somewhat later in the season than the farm lambs. June was the principal month for shipping the

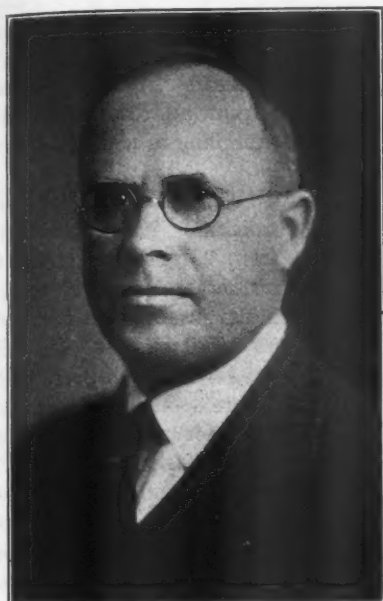
pooled lambs, over half the total number being marketed in June and July.

The death loss in shipping was .16 per cent, and the selling weight at the markets was approximately 5 per cent under the home weight.

The average price at the markets was \$8.95, and the expense of shipping, the shrinkage and death loss amounted to \$1.38 per hundred, figured on home weights.

	Pooled Farm Lambs	Other Farm Lambs	Range Lambs
No. of lambs.....	57,260	42,847	786,607
Av. market weight.....	82.05	80.37	81.70
Av. market price.....	\$8.95	\$9.00	\$8.61
Per Cent Fat Lambs.....	82.18	81.69	76.45
Per Cent Feeders.....	13.65	14.76	21.38
Per Cent Culls.....	4.17	3.55	2.17
Fat Lambs			
Av. weight.....	83.74	82.11	84.63
Av. price cwt.....	\$9.16	\$9.21	\$8.81
Feeder Lambs			
Av. weight.....	73.26	72.20	71.57
Av. price cwt.....	\$7.86	\$7.88	\$7.85
Cull Lambs			
Av. weight.....	77.63	74.31	78.11
Av. price cwt.....	\$7.76	\$8.11	\$7.71

Common-Sense Conservation



F. A. Ellenwood

LONG an advocate of brush-burning as a means of conserving forage, water, and valuable timber, F. A. Ellenwood of Red Bluff, California, president of the National Wool Growers Association from 1934 to 1936 and now its honorary president, presented the results of his study of this subject in an interest-compelling and forceful statement to a Joint Committee on Forestry of the United States Congress, which held hearings in San Francisco last December.

The entire testimony of Mr. Ellenwood before the Congressional committee has been printed in pamphlet form by the United Conservation League, a California organization composed of livestock men, farmers, irrigationists, engineers, and sportsmen who, according to the foreword of the pamphlet, believe that Mr. Ellenwood's ideas on protective burning "are practical and if followed by state and national forest officials would prevent much of the loss in our forests by crown fires and possibly control pine beetle infestations; restore grazing for livestock and wild game; stop the decrease in our water supply for irrigation and make recreation a pleasure instead of a hazard as it is in many areas today."

Whether or not brush-burning is desirable is a question that has taken a firmer grip on the interest of stockmen and farmers in California than in other western state, and in that state, the controversy is a sectional one; that is, the southern part of the state supports the present policy of the Forest Service which is opposed to protective burning, while the northern areas believe that conservation can best be served by controlled burning of brush areas.

Mr. Ellenwood does not ask that protective-burning be made compulsory, merely that it be permitted in those sections where the citizens deem it an expedient and necessary method of handling conservation.

"We are all agreed on conservation," Mr. Ellenwood told the Congressional committee. "It is simply a question of arriving at the proper plan. * * * First, I am going to dwell only hastily with regard to feed in burned-over and non-burned areas. The livestock men, both sheepmen and cattlemen, know from observation what it means to have the brush-covered area and our forests, as they used to be, burned over occasionally. Whenever an area is burned over the feed will be at least ten times as much and as good on a burned-over area as it is on a non-burned area. You will probably realize that if you stop to think. If you ever go deer hunting or elk hunting or antelope hunting in a brush-covered area in the mountains and you want to find any of these animals grazing, if there is any burned area in that country you will find your wild game there, because the feed is so much better there. That is true with cattle. If they are turned loose in any of these mountain areas and there is a burned-over area any place, that is where you will find the cattle, for the same reason that you find the deer there. If the shepherd loses a bunch of sheep in the mountains and there is a burned-over area anywhere in the district, he looks there in the first place, and there he will find the bunch of lost sheep because the feed is so much better."

Substantiation of his statements in regard to forage was made by Mr. Ellenwood in quotations from reports of experiments conducted in several southern states by the Southern Forest Experiment Station and printed in the *Journal of Forestry*, one of which showed that the average gain of cattle on an unburned pasture was 69 pounds per head, while for the burned pasture it was 101 pounds per head, or 32 pounds greater.

Mr. Ellenwood also lays at the door of the present conservation policy of the Forest Service the decline in sheep numbers in some of the northern counties of California, contending that the growth of brush has made it impossible for stock to graze in certain areas. This same condition is cited as the cause of the stockmen's increased trouble with deer and other big game. The expanse of grazing land over which deer and elk and antelope used to roam and feed have not been burned over and have "all grown up to brush so there is no feed, and those wild game animals are crowded down into the low areas and take the farmers' alfalfa, Sudan grass, Ladino clover and acorns, not because there are more deer, but because their grazing area has been cut down by 50 or 75 per cent. They have no place to graze on account of the brush."

Before the Forest Service came into existence, the timber men, Mr. Ellenwood said, had a crew of men burning every summer all through the mountains of his section of California, and that was the period in which the present valuable stand of timber was produced. Similar results of brush-burning were reported by the Regional Director of a southern forest and quoted by Mr. Ellenwood from the *Journal of Forestry*, March 1935, as follows: "In six million acres occupied by the several pine types as distinguished from the hardwood type, 91 per cent of the area showed fire history. The forest in which this situation prevails is not a sorry scene of desolation as you might reasonably expect from such treatment. On the contrary, it is perhaps the best part of the largest expanse of fast-growing young forest in the United States."

Mr. Ellenwood also maintains that brush prevents the packing of the snow and uses up large quantities of moisture that is needed for irrigation. Tables and charts based on engineers' figures were introduced by Mr. Ellenwood to show "definitely that as the brushy growth increases in the foothills and mountains the August stream flow needed for irrigation decreases."

This, of course, is a very bare outline of Mr. Ellenwood's argument on behalf of brush-burning. Copies of his entire testimony as set up in the pam-

phlet, "Common-sense Conservation," can be obtained from John Curry, secretary of the United Conservation League, 595 Mission Street, San Francisco. They are available, we understand, in sufficient numbers to permit a rather wide distribution, and all those interested in advancing this idea of conservation are invited to send lists of names to whom they would like the pamphlet mailed, each list to be accompanied by check to cover mailing charge, which amounts to 2 cents per copy.

Reseeding Range Lands of the Intermountain Region

Review of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1823

U. S. Department of Agriculture

By George Stewart, R. H. Walker, and Raymond Price

THIS bulletin deals with methods of reseeding, how to obtain seed, the adaptability of various species for certain soils and climates, the care of newly planted areas, and the costs involved.

Figures presented on intermountain range lands are as follows:

	Millions of acres
Total acreage	145
Acreage in satisfactory condition at present	23
Acreage demanding immediate measures for rehabilitation	112
Acreage that can be rehabilitated through proper range management.....	100
Acreage that must be rehabilitated artificially	12
The 12,000,000 acres that must be artificially reseeded is divided up:	
	Millions of acres
Abandoned crop land, former dry farms, etc.	5
Spring and fall range in foothills and valley edges.....	6
"Sore spots" on national forests where vegetation and soil have deteriorated from livestock or fire.....	1
	12

The authors state that numerous experiments show the practicability of reseeding deteriorated range. All the tests give assurance that in the intermountain region artificial reseeding can

be reasonably sure of success on areas having fairly heavy rainfall, not too thin a topsoil, and favorable growing conditions, if aided by proper grazing practice.

Of the 12,000,000 acres that must be reseeded artificially about 4,000,000 in abandoned dry farms should be reseeded first, because this area offers high hopes of success, and knowledge of how to attain it has been accumulated in detail. On much of the remainder, or about 8,000,000 acres, more research is needed in order to make reseeding generally practicable, although certain key areas that are essential as watersheds or that have community value, may be seeded artificially.

Best results from reseeding are likely to accrue when

- (a) the moisture supply is 12 inches or more a year.
- (b) the soil is deep enough to hold the moisture.
- (c) the slope is not too great.
- (d) native plants on the area are used as a guide in determining what to sow.
- (e) complete elimination of livestock grazing the first season after planting and the second season until after the seed matures.

The bulletin lists 18 plants adaptable to reseeding and soil operations and

presents data concerning their climatic adaptation, site adaptation, time and rate of seeding, character of growth and palatability and grazing capacity for livestock. On areas where seedbed preparation is feasible, the advantages of harrowing, plowing, drilling, broadcasting and trampling in with sheep are discussed.

A table of costs indicates that seed may be broadcast on unprepared ground for from 93 cents to \$3.75 an acre if no further treatment is given. Reseeding on harrowed ground varied from \$2.68 to \$5.10 an acre. On this the bulletin says: "Even on good soils, however, costs are sometimes increased by the necessity for a second seeding owing to the failure of the first * * *."

Perhaps it should not be within the province of an animal husbandman to offer criticism of a publication treating largely of botanical problems. This reviewer, without questioning that areas discussed can be reseeded successfully as far as the stand of grass is concerned, wonders if the wool grower or the cattleman will get his money back if he adopts the program. After all, even the low cost of 93 cents an acre, or \$1.86 if he has to do it twice, becomes a capital expenditure in land and a permanent one. In the table of costs, the price of protection or "exclusion of grazing," is given at 3 cents to 10 cents an acre, including fencing. The higher figure is for complete enclosure of an area, according to the authors' footnote. It would be interesting to learn of producers who have been able to put up sheep-tight fences at 10 cents an acre.

The bulletin further states: "Where big game is especially abundant, high fences for protection against deer may need to be provided." In that part of the great open spaces best known to the reviewer, this means a tight fence not less than 8 feet high. Many who have built such fences have observed that the cost is considerable. In fact in the range country, fences designed to stop deer are usually built only around the family garden or the orchard.

Perhaps the whole thing boils down to one question—"Who is going to pay the bill of reseeding?"—J. F. W.

Black Disease, Cause of Sheep Losses

By Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, Pathologist

Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory, Bozeman, Montana

THE name, black disease, does not mean anything to most people in this country. It is a term used for many years in Australia to designate a sheep disease which has only recently been recognized as occurring in the United States. The Australians called this disease "black disease" because when the hides are removed and hung on the fence, there are usually large red areas on the inner surface of the skin of the back and sides which become very dark when the hide is dry. The technical name given to the disease is infectious necrotic hepatitis, referring to the principal change, which is in the liver.

This disease is now known to be responsible for certain mysterious losses of sheep occurring during the fall and winter months in the northwestern states west of the Continental Divide. In this area the liver fluke is quite common, and black disease is associated with infection with liver fluke. The liver fluke is not the direct cause of the losses from black disease, and a definite distinction should be made between black disease and liver-fluke disease. Liver flukes are directly responsible for loss of condition and death in sheep, but the sudden deaths of sheep in excellent condition are not due to the flukes, but to the condition known as black disease.

Black disease has been definitely diagnosed in western Montana, Idaho, and Oregon, and probably occurs in Washington and California. It occurs principally in farm flocks on irrigated pastures. The occurrence is seasonal. In western Montana the majority of the cases occur in September, October, and November, with some cases in August, and also throughout the winter months. The losses in any one band are distributed over several months, only one or two sheep dying in any one day as a rule.

The owner rarely sees any symptoms of sickness. He finds a ewe in good condition dead on the bedground in the morning without any apparent excuse, and after this has happened to him every few days for two or three months, he begins to get discouraged. In our experience, the sheep affected have been mature ewes, many of them in excellent condition. No reports of lamb losses from this cause have been received.

A veterinarian who is acquainted with this disease can make a diagnosis of the cause of death if he can make a few postmortem examinations soon after the sheep have died. There are certain characteristic changes in the liver, and almost always the sac surrounding the heart is tightly distended with fluid.

Preventive Measures

Investigators in Australia have found that death is caused by a toxin, or poison, produced by a specific bacillus which attacks the liver. This bacillus does its work in areas in the liver which have been invaded by immature liver flukes. In some cases one cannot find any mature flukes in the livers of these sheep, but the tracks of the young flukes can be seen just beneath the liver surface. The bacilli which cause the disease are relatives of the blackleg bacillus, and their spores may live for a long time on the ground. It is evident that sheep carrying flukes will not develop black disease unless the pasture is infected with the germs of the disease but, on the other hand, sheep which are free from fluke can be exposed to the bacillus without developing black disease.

Although death occurs so quickly in sheep affected with black disease that no treatment is possible, we are fortunate in being able to recommend a method of prevention which has proven very successful. While liver fluke con-

trol is theoretically possible by the killing of all the snails on the pastures by drainage or treatment with copper sulphate, it seems unlikely that the flukes will be eliminated over any considerable area for many years. Therefore, the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory has experimented for several years with the development of a vaccine, and has been successful in developing a vaccine which does the work. During the same time that we have been working on this problem, the Australian veterinarians have developed a similar vaccine, and their vaccine is in general use in Australia, where black disease has been quite prevalent. In the United States black disease vaccine is not yet available commercially, but we hope that it soon will be on the market.

The vaccine is injected under the skin of the sheep in one dose, and the vaccination should be done early in the summer, at least three weeks before the beginning of the season when the disease loss may be expected to start. The vaccine may be used after the losses start, but when this is done, some losses may be expected to occur for two or three weeks after vaccination, because the full protective effect is not developed until two or three weeks after the injection of the vaccine.

Veterinarians in the northwest states now have the information in regard to black disease, and we hope that sheep owners who are troubled with these losses will consult them in regard to vaccination for prevention of such losses.

In addition to the work done in Montana on this disease, the Oregon Experiment Station has studied the condition, and has published a bulletin on the subject—Station Bulletin 360, "Black Disease."

(This is the third in a series of articles on sheep diseases written by Dr. Marsh especially for the National Wool Grower.)

The Wool Market in May and Early June

By C. J. Fawcett, General Manager
National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston

THE stalemate that has existed between wool growers and wool buyers during the month of May now appears to have been broken, with the growers on the winning side. Merchants were eager for wool in April when the first shearing began. Stocks of domestic wool carried over from the 1939 season were very small indeed and, in their attempt to replenish inventories, a real active market at satisfactory values developed during the month of April. This rally, however, was doomed to be short-lived, for the manufacturers failed to carry through with the merchants. Practically all buying at country points stopped as quickly as merchants failed to turn their purchases to manufacturers at a profit.

It was at this stage of the game when the top futures market began to play an important part in further depressing sentiment, if not values. There being little or no mill demand for spot wool, practically all top manufacturers began to base their offers on grease wool at about 18 or 19 cents off the quoted New York top futures market, evidencing a desire to hedge all purchases. The top futures market, as well as all other markets, reacted badly as a result of unfavorable news from the European conflict, losing as much as 5 cents in twenty-four hours. In fact, quotations were all over the lot, rising upon receipt of favorable news from the war zone and declining just as abruptly when reports unfavorable to the Allies were received.

A mild panic prevailed about the middle of May in the ranks of futures traders, and as a result Secretary Wallace was asked to use his influence toward closing the futures market until the trade and public in general could regain their equilibrium and the severe attack of "nerves" could be cured. Needless to say, the New York goods market took full advantage of this situ-

ation in their attempt to further depress values. Under such chaotic conditions neither merchants nor their bankers could properly appraise the value of inventories. All factors converged to make for a really miserable condition in the wool market.

Growers Stand Firm

It is customary, perhaps naturally so, in such times for some growers and their financial agencies to become a bit nervous and yield to the pressure for lower values. Not so this year. The growers have held their front-line trenches against the attack for lower prices remarkably well and, by so doing, have done much to relieve the attack of the jitters on Summer Street. Stabilization of values has apparently resulted and much credit is due the strong attitude of the growers who refused to be stampeded into selling. They have, perhaps, done better in this respect than ever before and much credit belongs to them for re-establishing order out of chaos.

Tremendous Government Orders Save the Day

The whole industrial section of the East seemed to be "war-news-conscious" during the month of May and failed to think things through in a calm, deliberate manner. As applied to the value of wool, they are now beginning to realize that such a commodity, which is normally produced in insufficient quantity to satisfy our own domestic requirements, may well be found in very short supply in times of extra consumption, as indicated by government orders now being placed by the Quartermaster General's office in Washington, D. C. On Monday, June 3, Quartermaster Gregory called a few representative manufacturers, a representative of the wool trade, as well as a representative of the National Wool Growers Association and the National Wool

Marketing Corporation. The available supply of grease wool was discussed, as well as facilities for prompt manufacturing of needed army clothing requirements. Both wool and manufacturing facilities were found to be available and it was announced that invitations would immediately be given to bid on what amounts to the largest single government order placed since the World War twenty years ago. We list below the items upon which bids will be asked:

- 5 million yards of serge and elastic
- 4 million yards 32 ounce overcoating
- 1½ million yards 10½ ounce shirts—all wool
- 500,000 blankets
- 197,000 gloves
- 755,000 drawers
- 555,000 socks
- 1,173,000 underwear

This will require about forty-seven million pounds of wool as follows:

- 16,886,000 pounds 44s and up—(¾ blood grade)
- 6,000,000 pounds 56s—(⅔ blood grade)
- 4,197,000 pounds 60s—(½ blood grade)
- 20,158,000 pounds 64c—(Fine and Fine Medium).

The announcement of such a gigantic order, requiring as it will about forty-seven million pounds of grease wool, or about one-tenth of the entire domestic clip exclusive of re-worked wool, started things right away. Options had been taken by manufacturers from dealers, and dealers had secured options from growers and country dealers, all of which were taken at noon Monday, June 3, and the market began to move. In two days' trading, April values were again reached and volume trading is expected to develop. The time allowed for delivery of this material is just half the usual time allotted. All blankets must be delivered in

four months and all cloth in five months, which is a very short time and will undoubtedly insure a wide distribution of patronage.

Substantial Civilian Business Expected to Follow

It is expected that this amount of business placed by the government will bring forth long overdue orders and specifications for civilian business that has been held back waiting for the bottom of the wool market to be reached at the peak of the shearing season. This waiting program, which is frequently so effectively played by the New York manufacturers, has been rudely interrupted and it is expected that normal civilian business will be forthcoming.

Indications are not wanting that much more material will be needed before cold weather next winter if our Army and Navy are expanded as now anticipated.

France and Belgium Textile Plants Thought to be Destroyed

Meager reports from Antwerp, Belgium and Roubaix, France, point to destruction of a substantial portion of the textile machines at those important centers. This will not only place an additional burden upon Bradford, England, manufacturers, but may develop into a strong possibility that our own wool manufacturers will be called upon to aid the Allies in the manufacture of war material. In all probability, the materials used for such purposes would be foreign wool. Considerable business of this kind has already been done for Canada and other participating Allies.

Spot Wools Desired

Belated orders and prompt deliveries point to the necessity of not only spot wools in Boston, but properly graded wools as well. A manufacturer taking orders for prompt delivery has no time to wait for wools to come from the West, particularly when transportation through the Canal is so needlessly delayed. It is believed that in many instances a premium will be paid for graded spot wool that will be available for immediate use. This factor bids fair to be more important than ever before. High-speed production seems to be the order of the day.

Market Values

Values may now be quoted with some degree of accuracy. Fine territory wool of average length is selling in volume on Summer Street at 80@82 cents clean whereas a week ago the topmakers were trying to buy the same kind of wool at a dime less. Most of the wool is being sold to mills, for the topmakers have not yet been able to get in step with the advance, and at present quotations their purchases could not be hedged. We cannot have a sustained market without their participation.

Considerable activity has started in Texas on both eight and twelve months' wool at values above 30 cents to the grower of twelve months', and it is thought that buying will shortly be quite general at April values. Market activity prevails in the fleece, or farm states, on medium, quarter and three-eighths. Prices on these wools had been allowed to sag during May. In twenty-four hours, however, all the lost ground has been regained and all offerings are being promptly absorbed, with mediums from Michigan fetching 38@39 cents, Virginia 40 cents, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Indiana 37@38 cents. A real shortage of quarterblood could very easily be possible before winter. Yet, it is foolish to prophesy in such unpredictable times as we are now going through.

Conditions at this time are very much improved.

James H. Lemmon a Director of Central Bank For Cooperatives

GOVERNOR A. G. BLACK of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, D. C., recently announced the appointment of James H. Lemmon, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, as a director of the Central Bank for Cooperatives for the term ending September 11, 1942.

Mr. Lemmon was one of the organizers of the national wool cooperative, has served continuously on its Board of Directors, and became president at the annual meeting of the corporation last December. He resides at Lemmon,

South Dakota, is prominently identified with the sheep industry, and has been actively interested in livestock marketing for many years.

The Central Bank for Cooperatives, of which Mr. Lemmon has just been named a director, is that branch of the F. C. A. which finances the larger cooperatives operating on a national scale. It has branches in each of the F. C. A. districts.

Test-Tube Textiles

"ONE who reads widely and takes to heart all he reads could work up a terrific state of mind over the horrible fate that's in store for wool," says "Making the Grade with Wool," in its May issue. "Worse than sudden death is the lingering malady leading to ultimate extinction that some seers foresee for our great industry. Of course, it is the amazing development of so many kinds of synthetics that is the chief cause for concern. With the horrible example of what happened to silk when rayon first stole stealthily and then rushed roaring into the picture, it is understandable if wool men view with alarm the announcement of each new test-tube textile. * * *

"Nylon, Vinyon, Lanital; synthetic fibers from soy beans, straw, cornstalks, shrubs, weeds, marsh grass, goldenrod and broom; wool-like stuff from fish albumin and cellulose; white and lustrous fibers with a 'soft touch' produced from a new variety of mulberry tree; textiles deriving from raw meat ('Carnofil'), from banana skins, from sea-weed and from wood pulp! Is there any material or substance known to man that can't be tortured into some semblance of a textile fiber?"

And it is safe to assume, the article continues, that sooner or later one of these fibers may be a strong competitor of wool. Perhaps the author has heard, as the Wool Grower has, rumblings of the rumor that such a synthetic fiber has actually been developed recently. Whether or not such is true, wool growers, along with everybody else, know that it's disastrous to rest on any kind of laurels at any time, and particularly so today when the rapidity with which changes occur and long-established cus-

toms are upset leaves one gasping for breath. It is better to assume that anything can happen and aim to prevent it, than to try and correct the evil after it has arisen.

The seriousness of the situation in regard to the increased use of synthetic fibers is in no way lessened by wars, "Making the Grade with Wool" points out: "With whole nations cut off from their normal supplies of established fibers, their scientists are frantically pushed to produce practicable substitutes. By sheer force of compelling circumstances millions of consumers are learning to use fabrics they wouldn't have dreamed of a few years ago. * * *

In our opinion the situation and the outlook calls more loudly than ever before for the whole industry to unite and fight in the common cause. Wool remains for many reasons the most satisfactory textile fiber known to man. Are we going to let the market for it go by default? Perish the thought! The answer is to establish our product so firmly in the public esteem, to fortify our merchandising lines so solidly, to put our manufacturing houses so efficiently in order, that no conceivable threat of man-made fibers can shake us."

Wool growers are already getting lined up for their part in this work, in the building up of a wool promotion fund. Collections made by dealers at the rate of 5 cents a bag (3 cents on six-foot bags) and remitted to the National Association offices are listed on page 5 of this issue. To give sufficient scope to the program, the support of all growers is required, and as the big proportion of the 1940 clip is still in growers' hands, the fund should reach large proportions by the end of the selling season.

The publishers of "Making the Grade with Wool," Eavenson & Levering Company, whose wool scouring and carbonizing plant is located at Camden, New Jersey, are also practicing their own preachings, for, as they put it, they have taken a "flyer in wool publicity," to see what may be accomplished by individual firms in creating a greater appreciation of wool in their own communities. They have purchased advertising space in the Camden

papers to set forth the merits of wool. "False Economy" heads one of their advertisements, the wording of which reads:

The first cost of another fabric may be less. But if you're interested in getting the utmost in satisfaction and serviceability for every dollar you spend, you will do well to insist on "All Wool." To be put off with "something just as good" and cheaper may

prove false economy in the end.

Representative pieces of advertising copy are offered by Eavenson & Levering to other firms and individuals interested in doing similar work in their own localities.

"The skids are greased for wool," as "Making the Grade with Wool" tersely puts it, "but we don't have to go down."

Auxiliary Department

WASHINGTON

Yakima

THE Yakima Chapter met at the home of Mrs. Archie Prior, April 19, for luncheon, following which the regular meeting was held.

Mrs. Anna Slarin, Grange state home economics chairman, gave a talk on her tour of the state. She reported some rugs being made of wool and also said she found some counties making afghans with pillows to match as their projects. Mrs. Verda Moffat gave an interesting sketch on woollen articles made since September by a group of 40 ladies. They totaled 216, many of which were two-piece suits. She also told of a turkey grower that found yarn ideal for marking turkeys for market: one color for toms, one for hens and one for weight. The yarn was tied to the legs and saved a great deal of handling to sort them out.

Our regular monthly luncheon for May was held at the home of Mrs. Frank Fairchild on the 17th. A cash donation was made to the Red Cross, and it was decided that, starting May 25, we would meet twice a month to work for the Red Cross. Some members are already knitting for the Red Cross and British seamen.

The state convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Yakima in June, and our auxiliary is making woollen flowers as favors for the event.

The officers selected by the Yakima Chapter for the coming year are: Mrs. Leonard Longmire, president; Mrs. John Van Wyk, vice president; Mrs. Chas. Couin, recording secretary; Mrs.

Jack Goodwin, treasurer; and Mrs. Emile Roberts, corresponding secretary.

Our annual picnic will be held June 21. A special invitation is being extended to the commission men from the East to attend. Also if members of any other auxiliaries are near here at the time, we'd like to have them come and join us. We will make you welcome. We are going to serve lamb weenies and leg o'mutton. The affair will include two meals and a dance at night.

Mrs. John Van Wyk

UTAH Salt Lake

THE final meeting of the Salt Lake Chapter of the Utah Auxiliary was a bridge-luncheon at the home of Mrs. David Smith on May 13. Mrs. T. Tracy Wright, president, and other officers of the chapter were in charge and a very pleasant time was had by the 28 members in attendance. Very excellent musical numbers added to the enjoyment.

Gracie Allen Gets Lamb

GRACIE ALLEN, radio and screen comedian who stopped in Denver Monday (May 13) on her campaign tour as presidential candidate, with a platform of making the White House blue, was presented with a Colorado lamb in a miniature prairie schooner wagon during a luncheon held for her by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Mike Hayes built the wagon and also presented the lamb and schooner to Gracie as a gift from the Colorado Lamb and Wool Week Committee.

The Record Stockman

Combating Coyotes in the San Juan Basin, Colorado

VARIOUS plans and schemes for the control of coyotes have been proposed and discussed from time to time. Probably no one of them is a "cure-all" for all situations and conditions, and yet each may contribute an idea toward a solution of the problem. For the consideration of the readers of the National Wool Grower, we should like to give a few details of a plan adopted about three years ago by the San Juan Wool Growers Association, with the thought of adding to the sum total of our knowledge and possibly providing a suggestion as to how the coyote problem might be handled.

It may first be in order to give a little of the background of the situation in the San Juan Basin just prior to and at the time the present plan was inaugurated.

The sheep population of the San Juan Basin is approximately 120,000 head, which summer on the San Juan National Forest and winter in the lowlands of southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico. The area covered in this year-long range is vast, and this factor together with the broken terrain of most of the country increases the difficulties incident to effective control work.

As you may already know, cooperative funds for predatory-animal-control work with the Biological Survey in the State of Colorado are raised largely through the operation of a state statute which levies six mills on the assessed valuation of stock sheep. The proceeds thus collected are spent for coyote-control work in cooperation with the Survey in the approximate areas from which they were originally collected. This system of apportioning funds appears to be quite equitable.

Years ago there was sufficient money from the state livestock levy and from Biological Survey appropriations to employ but two coyote hunters for the entire San Juan Basin. Though these men worked diligently and conscientiously,

it was impossible for them to cover enough country to get the job done, and our losses from coyote depredations were increasing. We, therefore, got busy among ourselves and levied an additional assessment of three cents per head on the sheep belonging to the members of the association. This money was spent in cooperation with the Biological Survey, more hunters were employed, and sheep losses dropped markedly. Then hard times set in, lambs and wool were low, and we were forced to discontinue the additional three cents per head levy and lay off the hunters until we were again back to a yearly average of one and a half to two hunters. Our losses to coyotes and bears began to creep up again, in fact, averaging right around 14 per cent, which is alarming in any man's language. This situation continued and was becoming more desperate each season. We were forced to the conclusion that something would have to be done about it or we would be completely out of the game in short order. To get the ball rolling, the association called a meeting of its members at Durango, Colorado, on November 12, 1937, to which it invited representatives of the Forest Service and the Biological Survey, and at this meeting the baby of the present plan was born.

It was agreed that the members of the association would assess themselves five cents per head of sheep, payable to the secretary of the association. It was also unanimously agreed that the forest supervisor was to be instructed to issue no summer grazing permits until the members subscribing to the plan had obtained clearance from the association's secretary, and such clearance was obtained only after payment of the special assessment to the secretary. In complying with this request, our forest supervisor cooperated 100 per cent. The funds thus raised, together with our regular state livestock levy for predator work and the Biological Survey funds, make it possible to employ

a total of six full-time hunters to work the year round on our summer, winter and lambing ranges. The supervision of the hunters' activities was placed in the hands of the local Biological Survey representative.

However, over our way we still believe in local government and feel that the sheepmen should have a voice as to how their money is to be spent. We, therefore, set up a six-man advisory board to work with the Biological Survey representative in formulating and working out plans for the job. The Survey liked the idea and very much appreciated the help and advice we could offer; in fact, they have made us feel that this was our job. In this respect our relationships with this organization, as well as with the Forest Service, have been congenial and mutually helpful, and this situation has been a decidedly important one to the success of the project.

Under the plan the entire range was divided into six divisions, each approximately 20 miles wide and 70 miles long, and a hunter assigned to each such division. The division includes the summer range, winter range and lambing range. The hunter's operations are devoted to coyote control on the winter range during the winter months, where long trap lines are run and poison stations placed in areas where necessary. Between the proper running of trap lines and poison stations there is little lost motion on the part of the hunter.

The lambing range lies about half way between the winter and summer ranges. The hunters are moved from the winter range to the lambing range about 30 days ahead of the sheep, and there they run extensive trap lines to pick up as many coyotes as possible before lambing time. From the time the sheep come onto the lambing grounds, two additional hunters are employed until July 1, to further assist the six regular men. During lambing the hunter devotes his time to "trouble shoot-

ing," to pick up those vicious individuals that raid our herds and dish us out so much grief at that time of the year.

The six regular hunters then move to the national forest ranges 20 days ahead of the sheep and continue their trap-line work until about the middle of October.

After that time, the hunters systematically place poison stations on the lambing ranges prior to their moving again onto the winter range for the winter job.

During 1938 two full-time hunters and four hunters working seven months each, took 642 predatory animals. During the year 1939 the six regular hunters and two additional hunters working two months each, took 1,096 animals. These figures are actual count. It is difficult to estimate the number of additional predators that fell victims to these operations and which could not be recovered. In this connection the boys had their usual trouble with trap-line thieves, too.

Though the plan has its tough spots, as do all worth-while ventures, yet our difficulties are smoothing out as our work progresses. Where the human equation enters the picture minor dissatisfactions creep in—some grower feels that he isn't getting quite all that he deserves, and so on. However, taking the system as a whole, we feel that it has been eminently successful, and our members are beginning to feel that it is one of the best plans put into operation in this area since we first encountered the coyote problem. Last year, instead of 12 and 14 per cent losses by predators, we looked at 2 and 4 per cent losses, and so all in all we think we are working along the right road. To us it is at least indicative of what can be done if we sit down with the representatives of the Biological Survey, the Forest Service, the Grazing Service, and other cooperating agencies, put our feet under the same table and talk and work on common ground. It is also indicative of what can be accomplished through an adequately financed, properly organized and conducted program.

SAN JUAN WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Joseph S. Hartman, President
W. L. Thurston, Secy.-Treasurer

What a Sheepman Thinks Of the C. C. Camps

By J. L. Nielson, Chairman, Advisory Board
Utah Taylor Grazing District No. 2

You ask this sheepman what he has to say About the C. C. Camps of the present day. Just this—I'm wishing now with all my heart

That with this set-up we will never part.

To cross the desert before they came Was sure enough a tough old game. On Swazzy bench, many a rock I struck; On Tula flat I was always stuck.

Old Mile-and-a-half we will never forget, The place with troubles we were always beset;

'Twas there my camp went on the bum— That last steep hill was a son-of-a-gun.

Now the rocks are gone and the wash is filled;

When I think of this my heart is thrilled.

As over these roads I smoothly glide, Me thinks—I'll take my wife for a pleasure ride.

But the one most glad for the C. C. Camp I think

Is the Good Old Ewe who now can get a drink;

For along the trail many a reservoir she finds—

Her favorite drink this very kind.

As Mary's lamb of the long ago To follow her she was not slow, So the Good Old Ewe to the C. C. Camp does say, "I'll follow you 'till the Judgment day."

Sheep and Politics in Central Texas

I LIKE "Around the Range Country" very much; it's the first thing I read. We all should make a monthly report on our own sheep area, but it seems we just don't do it, and it is very important that we should.

I am a very small sheepman, started with a pair two years ago, as I wanted to study them first before I went in on a larger scale. I had been a goat man for years, but owing to the wild dogs I had to quit. Goats run too far off and scatter too much, while sheep stay close and don't scatter and get lost. They also make more money if one does his own work. I have a nice flock now.

I have never lost a sheep and have room for many more. I can't find the kind I want around my country. Most sheep here are Delaine Merinos and Rambouillets. I have Cotswolds and like them very much. I want some Corriedales and Hampshires for big, fast-growing lambs for market, but there is none here to buy.

One of the quickest ways to get rid of coyotes is through specially trained hounds. The best way for all would be through the payment by the government of a national bounty, with each state putting up a bounty and the federal government matching it.

The State Game Commission should repay the sheep and stockmen for damage done by deer and other wildlife from the hunting fees collected. They would "holler" like heck if we demanded it.

The sheepmen have showed that the reciprocal trade program is a fizzle. All of our Senators from the sheep country who know, fought to have tariffs settled by the Congress or the Senate, but the President of the United States saw fit to fight us and beat us. Even the women of the various clubs in my town fought us, and half of them didn't know what it was all about, or else they wanted cheap meat and clothes regardless of how the poor sheepman came out.

The President of the United States has done very little for the sheepmen from any standpoint you take. He is either misinformed by people that don't know, not being a western man himself, or else he is pulling for the big vote in the East regardless of how we come out. I was a Democrat, but not any more. I am for the man who does the most for the sheep, goat, and cattle men, no matter what his politics may be.

We should have received 35 cents per pound for our wool, but 30 cents seems to be the top, and a good many have sold at 20 to 27 cents here this year.

I am strictly against a third term for any man for President of the United States. I am voting for a man for President of these United States who will help the sheep and goat industry, as we are the main cogs in the wheel. If we lose, they all lose.

Austin, Texas

John Marshall

Junior Fat Stock Show at Salt Lake

TRAINING and education of boys and girls in the rearing and finishing of livestock through participation in the work of the 4-H clubs and organizations of Future Farmers of America

stead, all entries were classified in their respective divisions. Each entry was judged in the class for the breed which the entry most closely resembled. There were classes for three breeds of cattle,

went to Nola Summers, Tremonton, Utah. Betty Adney, Corinne, Utah, had the top 4-H Southdown and Art Horne, Richfield, Utah, the top of that breed in the F.F.A. division. The first F.F.A.

Right, Betty Adney, Corinne, Utah, with her top 4-H Southdown in the Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show.



Left, Bryant Washburn, Monroe, Utah, and his Hampshire lamb that won a special prize as the best individual in the F.F.A. division at the Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show.

is making a rapid and valuable growth in all parts of the country.

As a means of checking results and increasing interest in this junior work, local and district shows are held in each state, and from such shows club members, with their exhibits, are sent to regional junior shows.

The show held at the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards on June 4 and 5 drew junior exhibitors from Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Five hundred and thirty eight 4-H and F.F.A. members exhibited 425 cattle, 285 lambs and 168 hogs, competing for \$3,000 in prize money, and sold their animals in the public auction which was held on June 5.

At the Salt Lake show the awarding of individual prizes and championships was discontinued this year, and in-

stead, all entries were classified in their respective divisions. Each entry was judged in the class for the breed which the entry most closely resembled. There were classes for three breeds of cattle, five of hogs, and four of sheep. Judges divided the lamb entries of each breed into three groups, prime, choice and good, and the prize money was divided among the owners of the animals in each group. A similar plan was followed with cattle and hogs.

This new judging system gives exhibitors a much better measure of the actual market classification and commercial value of their animals than was possible under the old system of selecting top individuals and champions that often were only a shade superior to recipients of lower awards.

The Hampshire lamb to which was awarded a special prize as the best individual in the F.F.A. division was exhibited by Bryant Washburn, Monroe, Utah, and sold for 50 cents. The special prize for best 4-H Hampshire lamb

Suffolk lamb was shown by Bill Fisher, Heber City, Utah, and the top 4-H Suffolk, by Delone Summers, Tremonton, Utah. Elden Anderson of Tremonton had the top 4-H Rambouillet and Keith Vincent the F.F.A. top of that breed.

E. H. Street, Richfield, Utah, donated a Hampshire ram lamb, which was sold for \$35, and the proceeds divided among 5 exhibitors of prime Hampshire lambs. Prices on 235 lambs averaged \$10 per head, Safeway Stores, Inc. taking 30 head of single lambs at 16 cents and higher.

Three hundred fifty steers weighing from 600 to 950 averaged \$80 each, with a top steer price of 30 cents. The top hog price was 12 cents and 36 head averaged \$21 each.

The show was sponsored by the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, Salt Lake

County Commission, Davis County Commission, and state officials. J. H. Manderfield, Merrill Parkin, for the stockyards company, M. Vern Woodhead for the Chamber of Commerce,

and David Sharp, Jr., managed the show.

All exhibitors were banquet guests of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce on the evening of June 5.

The American Rambouillet and the Argentine Merino

Senor Jorge Pereda, an Argentine sheep authority, spent some time last year visiting Rambouillet flocks in the United States. These excerpts are taken from a report he prepared for publication in Argentine in which he discussed characteristics of American flocks in contrast to fine-wool flocks in his own country.

DESPITE the brevity of my stay in the United States, it has been possible for me to formulate a number of impressions which may interest the sheep growers of Argentina. As such a grower I have considerable satisfaction in reporting the strong position which the American Rambouillet holds there, a breed which, as much because of its origin as for its morphology, can be identified with our own Rambouillet: the Argentine Merino.

* * *

The characteristics of the Rambouillet are similar to those of our Argentine Merino, a fact which is not strange, since their origin is identical. They both have come from the French and German Rambouillets. They possess mutually the same heads, the same horns, the same general structure, although I have observed in some flocks of American Rambouillets a conformation perhaps superior, in so far as their fleshing ability and type are concerned. This is probably due to the conditions of management in the United States, where some flockmasters use special care in order to improve to the greatest extent the meat quality of the breed. I should say that this breed is in that country clearly considered as one of dual purpose.

In regard to wool, considerable differences may be observed among the fleeces of different flocks. Here I shall give an account of the characteristics peculiar to all of the flocks. Each of the flocks has been developed over a long period of years within a boundary

of close family relationship within each flock, and thus the variation between one group and another is more accentuated.

There are quite marked differences between the fleeces of the animals which I inspected in three flocks: one of these offers fleeces with a high proportion of grease and characterized by an accentuated and well-defined crimp; and in the second I observed faces more or less bare of wool and with fleeces whiter and of longer staple; in the third flock I found fleeces somewhat denser.

I can say, however, that compared with the Argentine Merino, the American Rambouillets which I have seen share in a greater or lesser degree the following characteristics: Body much smoother, with a total absence of wrinkles on the body, hind quarters, and neck; they may have a wrinkle on the shoulder blade and a classical apron, but even this is absent in certain cases or is only slightly present. The face is more open, the grease is of a lighter color and less abundant, the staple is longer and of greater uniformity in fineness, usually ranging from 64's to 70's. * * *

In general the quantity of wool which a fleece yields depends upon three factors: the length of staple, the density of the fibers on the skin surface, and the fineness of the fibers.

The greatest length of staple (modified to a certain point by the crimp, which occurs in the direction of the length of the fiber) has the advantage of providing a more effective protection of the fleece, of satisfying to a better degree the present-day demand of the market for long stapled wool, and also of augmenting the weight of wool in the fleece, it being generally agreed that an extra length of half a centimeter can yield more wool than a shorter

stapled fleece of greater density.

Excessive fineness is challenged for three principal reasons: in the first place, because it causes a diminution in the length of staple and tends to reduce the fleece weight of the wool.

* * *

For several years there has been used in connection with the American Rambouillet a classification which places the breed into three types, namely A, B, and C, which are distinguished by a decrease in wrinkles. The A type has disappeared out of the principal flocks, and the C type, the smoothest, is the most sought after. The B type, the intermediate one, does, to be sure, exist, and more especially in general commercial flocks. It is usually considered as the type most adequate for the primary crosses in the crossbreeding of ewes of inferior type. * * *

As a result of prolonged study on this question (wool on the head), the conclusion has been reached that ewes with heavily covered faces, when placed together with open-faced ewes, other conditions being equal, attain a weight of 5 or 6 pounds less, partly accounted for by less wool and partly by lower body weight.

In this connection, it is interesting to cite the example of various breeds of minor importance, such as the Shropshire, which have passed through brief periods of great popularity and have become almost totally forgotten for the sole reason that small flockmasters, stimulated by a desire to outshine their competitors in the livestock shows and without paying any attention to the requirements of the commercial sheep growers who are their patrons, succeeded in endowing them, at the cost of utility, with some beautiful heads entirely covered with wool. According to the information which I, too, have obtained, the Hampshire finds itself in a similar situation. This is a danger which always exists when common sense yields to the following of false standards of perfection, namely, those based purely on esthetic factors impressed on flock owners by pride or a desire to win prizes or by the necessity which makes them yield to the influence of style, in spite of its inconsistency in dominating temporarily a market regardless of economic significance.

The May Lamb Markets

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

Week Ended:	June 1, 1940	June 2, 1939
Slaughter at 27 Centers.....	222,815	227,045
CHICAGO AVERAGE LIVE LAMB PRICES		
Spring Lambs:		
Good and Choice.....	\$11.69	\$10.25
Medium and Good.....	10.58	9.38
Lambs, Shorn:		
Good and Choice.....	9.57	8.61
Medium and Good.....	8.69	7.69
NEW YORK AVERAGE WESTERN DRESSED LAMB PRICES		
Spring Lamb—All weights.....	\$22.12	\$22.00
Choice.....	21.12	21.00
Medium.....	18.94	19.00

Odgen

A GOOD lamb market prevailed throughout May, the price variation ranging from \$10.40 to \$11 a hundred on receipts made up of California and Idaho springers. From a \$10.40 market on the first day or two of the month, the price paid leveled off for a time at \$10.50 on the spring lambs from California points, rose to \$10.65 by the middle of the month, dropped back to \$10.50 briefly and then rose to \$11, where it is at this writing (June 1). The early shipments of Idahos are coming in on this latter price, as California market lambs practically ceased to exist. Ewes brought from \$3.40 to \$4.10 during this period, yearlings from \$7.85 to \$8, and a few feeders brought \$10.35.

The Californias were in better flesh than they were a year ago, and averaged about five pounds a lamb heavier. Idahos, arriving in quantity during the last week of May, were in excellent condition, weights being from 83 pounds to better than 90 pounds on the average. The eastern buying demand for what few California lambs were placed on the market for sale and the early Idaho arrivals was strong, and clearances were exceptionally good. Sixty-five double-deck carloads of

Idaho consignments alone found their way through market channels at Ogden during the last week of the month.

As expected, the wind-up of California consignments brought the total number received from that state to 305,818, and although these shipments are still straggling in, it appears that the total received will be about 150,000 short of last year's receipts from California. Sales on the market, however, were considerably heavier, as lambs showed better condition and consignments direct to mid-west feed lots were smaller.

The total number of lambs received during the month of May was 219,450, compared with 193,243 during the same month in 1939. Of this month's total, 159,089 were from California, compared to 135,244 from that state in 1939 for the same month. There were received 39,153 from the State of Idaho, compared to 30,224 from there last year during May. Although shipments from Idaho ranches and ranges began earlier in 1939, the heavy volume of receipts from that state during the last week of May of this year brought the total up over last year's figures at this time.

Many flocks were being topped out, so that lambs in flesh could be placed

on the good market which prevails between the wind-up of the California spring lamb and the northern Colorado and western Nebraska fed lamb season and the advent of heavier shipments from northwestern states and the initial run out of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Texas.

The fact that there are thousands fewer California lambs on feed in the middle-western feed lots this year than last will work in favor of the summer market.

Dudley F. Estes

Kansas City

THE May spring lamb market closed 35 cents higher than the April close, and old-crop, shorn lambs were down 10 cents. However, in the 30-day period prices fluctuated within a 75- to 85-cent range. Due to the fact that the movement changed areas and quality, neither the fluctuations during the month nor the final quotation are fair comparisons with the April close. Late April found spring lambs from Arizona and fed shorn lambs from nearby states predominating in the supply, while towards the end of May native springs and Texas clipped lambs made up the bulk of the run. No winter fed lambs in full fleece arrived after the first week in May, and toward the end of May many of the shorn old-crop lambs showed yearling type strongly.

The top price for spring lambs, \$11.35, was paid on the three final sessions, and \$9.25 was the top for shorn lambs on the same days. At the low point, made in the second week in May, new-crop lambs at \$10.50 down, and shorn lambs at \$8.65 down. On 18 days the top was \$11, or better, and on eight days tops ranged from \$10.50 to \$10.90.

During the month there was a wide difference in quality and condition. Some offerings, the final cleanup of the season's feeding operations, were tail-end accumulations, while others showed that they had not overcome drought conditions through which they passed last summer. Some had been handled on green feed and others showed a combination of feeds. Since around fifteen states contributed to the supply, variety was prominent.

The marketing of new-crop Arizona lambs was completed for the season, and other new-crop lambs were available in appreciable numbers. New Mexico contributed the bulk of the uniformly good winter fed clipped lambs and Texas the greatest variety, ranging from common to good clippers. A few spring lambs came from Texas and Colorado.

Considering the unsettled conditions caused in commodity and security markets, because of unfavorable war news from Europe, the sheep and lamb markets made a better showing than cattle or hogs, especially hogs, both of which recorded net losses for the month. New-crop lambs in May this year show practically the same price range as in May last year. The top price in each of these periods was \$11.35.

Fed shorn ewes the first half of May sold at \$4 to \$4.75, but after the middle of the month, when most of them showed only grass fat, prices ranged from \$4 down, with \$3.25 the top on the close. Few other sheep were available. Yearlings sales were noted from \$6 to \$8.25; two-year-old wethers \$4 to \$5.50, and aged wethers at \$3.60 to \$4.50. A number of Texas shipments that carried a mixture of shorn yearlings, two-year-old wethers and aged wethers brought \$5.25 to \$6.50. They were grass fat. There has been a considerable movement of grass-fat sheep direct from Texas to eastern slaughter points.

While the native spring lamb crop has developed more slowly than usual for the season, as a whole it has made good progress in the past two weeks. The marketward movement will show a steady increase during the next 30

days and reach peak volume early in July. Texas will supply more grass-fat sheep in June than during the past month, and more than in June last year.

Doubtless, developments in European war zones will be important factors one way or another in the summer and fall lamb markets. No one can say what the status of any country will be a week or month hence, and on that account making comparisons with corresponding months in former years will be useless. However, it is a certainty that there will be millions of people facing starvation before winter comes. How they will be fed, if they survive, or from whence will come the food, are big questions.

May sheep receipts were 128,523 compared with 123,052 in the same month last year. The increase was from New Mexico and Texas. In the five months receipts were 562,164, or 60,317 less than in the same period, 1939.

C. M. Pipkin

Chicago

LESS disturbance has generated in the live mutton market during the war scare convulsion than any other branch of the trade. For one reason the old crop of lambs had been closely marketed prior to the era of confusion, and new sources of supply had a retarded opening, but for the timely contribution of Texas and California, killers would have run into a short kill. As it was they managed to keep a supply in their coolers although always under the necessity of buying for numbers, each week's production being closely cleaned up.

Fort Worth became, almost overnight, the most important market in the country, forwarding to eastern killing points a heavy poundage. At the prices at which it reached ultimate consumers, the entire package was readily absorbed, a moderate supply of thin stock finding a healthy feeder outlet. Last year Texas was all but out of the lamb and mutton supply business, and

even this season's swelling movement lacked condition.

Production poundage during the first five months of 1940 was about equal to consumer demand; prospects are that the summer season will garner about the same quantity of meat as last year. From all accredited sources this theory is justified. Already western supply channels are being tapped, and as the California run, now at the subsidence stage, disappears, eastern corn belt and northwestern stock will fill in the marketward procession.

Although prices wobbled somewhat during May, no violent upheavals occurred, breaks being promptly repaired. The dressed market acted creditably all through, and only on rare occasions did buyers fail to clean up fresh supply of lambs promptly. Successively woolled lambs of the old crop, shorn lambs, yearlings disappeared. Fat sheep went through the usual crash with rising temperatures. Replacement was entirely from Texas and California supply sources; yearlings and wethers from the former, lambs from the latter source.

At the inception of June, California lambs in the fleece were worth \$11.50 @11.75 at Chicago, weighing 93 to 95 pounds. Native springers realized the same money, and \$8.75@9.25 took the final run of old-crop clipped lambs, woolskins of the old crop, with the exception of feed-lot tail ends, disappearing. Killers bought everything wearing a pelt to replenish meat coolers. Wool trade gyrations were not reflected in the live or dressed trade.

By contrast with other branches of the livestock market, live mutton trade was not open to criticism. During the turmoil period fat cattle broke and regained subsequently 25 to 50 cents per hundred, but that market was decidedly weak where lamb trade was strong. Repeated crashes in the hog market set drove cost back to \$5.40 per hundred. Stocks of hog product and lard accumulated while lamb and beef went over the retailers' counters with reasonable celerity.

With the spring clean-up accomplished, the market is charting a course for the summer period. Southern lambs are tardy—two to three weeks—but early in June, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Virginias were loading; interior sales sprang up mushroom fashion all over the Southeast, where production is steadily expanding, and the early movement from Idaho to Ogden and Denver was at the swelling stage, with every indication of a generous July and August expansion. Killers naturally, and congenitally, are talking lower prices, and as the season works along, it will be logical to expect a \$10@10.50 market, although no one in the trade is talking less money. Early Ogden sales of 85-pound Idaho lambs at \$10.75 are encouraging. At Chicago \$11.25@11.75 bought the early run of springers.

The Dressed Trade

Dressed markets are holding a remarkably level course. At Chicago good to choice spring lambs are wholesaling at \$19 to \$23 per hundred, medium and common grades, \$14@18.50. At Boston \$20 to \$23 is the market for good to choice, \$14.50 to \$19 for common and medium grades. New York, the key market, quotes medium to choice carcasses at \$18@20; common and medium, \$15 to \$17.50. Old-crop, choice carcasses are no longer in evidence, \$16 to \$19 per hundred taking the bulk of shorn lamb carcasses, with trash as low as \$13. A feature of the trade is a broad demand for cheaper grades of lamb; the season's crop of Texas product has disappeared in the capacious consumer maw without eliciting customary criticism. Mutton carcasses are wholesaling at \$6.50 to \$9.50 per hundred.

Admittedly the wool market, on account of pelt values, exerts a strong influence on live lamb prices, but buyers' pelt credits are holding on the same price plane as for six months past. No radical change is expected, as killers invariably "keep something up their sleeves" in adjusting pelt credits.

The new lamb crop will be equitably distributed. Fortunately the native or farm supply is three weeks behind its usual schedule, giving the mid-southern

supply an opportunity to get out of the way. Missouri, a major source of supply, is late, but the Southwest has practically liquidated, the heavy May run out of Texas subsiding.

The crop of farm lambs scattered over the corn belt is estimated at 15 per cent larger than that of 1939, but grass is lushy and gathering will not begin until well along in August. Last year a considerable percentage of these farm-grown lambs was carried into the fall season, then thrown into picked corn fields where they made cheap, substantial gains. This is a new wrinkle in lamb feeding, as mechanical corn pickers leave large quantities of nubbins and other feed that would be sheer waste if not garnered by livestock; a job at which lambs and yearlings are competent. Gains made in this manner are cheap, enhancing to some extent, replacement cost.

Feeding Lambs

Interest in feeding and breeding stock is running high. Instead of an expected drought, based on soil conditions during the winter, Dame Nature has charted a course for another heavy corn crop, the fourth in succession if it arrives, and for this no precedent exists. Efforts are being made to get the residue of 1937, 1938 and 1939 government corn holdings out of sight, recourse being had to export bounties, which are not moving any considerable quantity. Repetition of plethora of all kinds of feed grains and roughage during several seasons past is practically certain unless summer drought sets in, which is highly improbable at this writing, as pastures are knee high all over the corn belt, and the acreage in soy beans, alfalfa, sargo, and other feed crops is the largest on record. More hay silage will be put up this year, creating a feed excess problem. Corn is going to the crib in larger quantities, by diversion from the silo, maintaining commercial yields, despite curtailment of acreage.

All this means superabundance of feed, for which no other method of disposal than by the agency of livestock is possible. Stock cattle are as high as at the corresponding period of

1939, with no indication of price recession, as commercial growers are under no necessity to make concessions. This puts lamb growers in the strongest strategic position on record with the exception of abnormal periods. Seventy-five per cent of the lambs fed in the corn belt last winter were profitable, insuring broad demand this year, but the real buying force behind feeding lamb prices is cheap feed. Feeders are not in a mood to buy early on an \$8 basis, which is the attitude taken by northern growers, but unless something unforeseen develops, that price, or more, is inevitable. The Montana crop is somewhat in excess of last year, but it is fat already and will deliver a smaller percentage of thin lambs than usual. Breeding stock is changing hands in Montana at profitable prices, which have advanced substantially since the season opened. Contracts for yearling ewes, fall delivery, are posted at \$9 per hundred; the market has been \$8 to \$9, according to grade, demand exceeding supply.

A freak shipment of southern Alabama lambs reached Chicago recently. Considerable propaganda designed to call attention to that section as a coming sphere for this industry is in circulation, but if this consignment affords a criterion of what the deep South is capable of, much of it is far-fetched. Sixty-two-pound ewes in the consignment realized \$2.50 per hundred; 72-pound wethers sold at \$4.25 and 48-pound yearling lambs \$7. About half the consignment could not be sold to killers and was sent to Michigan to recuperate.

Some 20 years ago, "Shepherd Boy" Clark, previously editor of a trade monthly, went down to the Tallahassee region to undertake the task of populating it with sheep, predicting that it was destined to be an important production sphere. His dream never materialized. Possibly this band comprises the survivors of the purebreds he distributed; in any event the incident is reminiscent.

J. E. Poole

SHROPSHIRE

are popular with more farmers than any other breed of sheep in the World.

At the present rate of filing there will be, when the Association celebrates its 60th ANNIVERSARY IN 1944

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Omaha

STRENGTH in the market for shorn old-crop lambs, higher prices for the new crop, and lighter receipts, with those two classes of killers crowding the woolskins out of the market picture, were features of the fat lamb market during May. Feeder lamb and fat ewe prices were lower for the month.

About 129,000 head came to the Omaha market during May. That total was about 26,000 under receipts for April, 1940, and was the smallest for any May since 1934.

Because there was the switch from woolskins to spring lambs and clipped lambs, monthly comparison of prices was complicated a little, but in general the spring lambs advanced 35@45 cents, while prices of clipped lambs were strong. Fed spring lambs reached \$11.50 late in the month, which was a new top price for that far along in 1940. California grass lambs reached \$11.35.

The fact that a considerable share of the California lambs were feeders lent some support to fat lamb prices. Slimness of supplies at certain other main markets sharpened order competition, especially in the last half of the month.

Good demand for shearing lambs and feeders moved quite a few of them at prices ranging up to \$10.15 and \$9.75, respectively. However, warmer weather slumped the shearing lamb trade, and it was not long till the edge was off the feeder market to the tune of 25@50 cents.

Seasonal movement of southwestern aged sheep to the public markets was the main reason for a loss of \$1@1.50 in fat ewe prices. At no time was there enough breeding ewes to try prices for them.

Increased marketings of western lambs are a certainty for the immediate future. In general, feed and pasture conditions in the West and Northwest have been very good, and indications are that a larger share of the lambs from those areas will be killers. In competition with these western lambs

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will be a native lamb crop somewhat larger than that for last year.

Offsetting increased supplies to a certain extent may be the wool market. While the wool trade will continue to go through plenty of uncertainty, because of the war, it will still be true that there is no more wool in the country than there was a year ago. The government's rearmament program, once actually started, will take care of a large part of what is on offer. Such a program will be a primer for business and will tend to raise the general level of commodity prices, which eventually will affect prices of both wool and dressed lamb.

Good crop conditions, large supplies of sealed corn on hand in the corn belt, and generally satisfactory results during the past year are factors pointing to feeder lamb demand just as broad as it was a year ago. If reports on the proportion of feeders prove out, supplies will be somewhat smaller. A similar demand situation may prevail in the breeder ewe trade, and for about the same reasons.

Ray Burley

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for May were 84,451, compared with 129,920 in April and 96,129 in May a year ago. Of the month's total 16,032 came from Nebraska, 9,995 from Colorado, 13,921 from Texas and New Mexico, and 10,861 from Arizona and California.

The supply of fed woolled lambs was about exhausted by the 15th of the month, when best sold at \$10.35, or steady with the close of April. Choice clips sold at \$9.50 at this time, but since then have been scarce. On late days clipped lambs were mostly of a grade selling from \$8.25 to \$8.75, though choice kinds were still quoted up to \$9.25 or better. Spring lambs from native territory were coming freely the latter part of the month, and values were steady to strong with the

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close of April. Better grades sold \$11 @11.35, with others on down to \$10 and under. Aged sheep are \$1@1.25 lower for the month. On late days most fat native ewes sold \$3@3.25, with a few up to \$3.50.

H. H. Madden

Denver

MAY receipts totaled 140,330, or about 3,700 less than the same month last year. Only 18,000 came from Colorado in May this year as compared to 58,000 last. Somewhat of a shift was made this year in Colorado marketings; due to a good market prevailing in April this year, a larger percentage of feed-lot lambs were moved, leaving a very small number to be marketed the fore part of May.

A total of 88,000 California lambs were yarded at Denver in May, or twice as many as May last year, and Idaho sent 24,000, which was some increase over May, 1939. Other states furnishing smaller receipts included Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and New Mexico.

For the entire feed-lot season, January through May, with smaller numbers on feed in Colorado this year, a total of 428,000 were marketed in Denver, or only 4,000 below the same five-months' period a year ago. For the same period from Wyoming a total of 46,000 were yarded, or 1,000 less; from Utah 28,000, or 7,000 more; and from

Idaho 36,000, or 6,000 less. There were 115,000 spring lambs received from California in April and May this year compared to 130,000 last year; and 12,000 springers came from Arizona in late March and April this year, or less than half as many as during 1939.

Prices on the remaining carloads of Colorado fed woolled lambs in early May this year ranged from \$10@10.35 FPR, with a few sales down to \$9.85 @9.90 FPR. Other loads sold on a flat basis brought mostly \$10.10@10.25 and a few at \$9.75@10.05 flat. These values were practically the same as a year ago. Colorado fed shorn lambs brought \$9.25@9.35 FPR and numerous loads, \$9@9.25 flat.

Wyoming fed woolled lambs were taken at \$10.25 flat, with shorn kinds at \$8.50@9.50.

California spring lambs were offered daily and sold early in May mostly from \$10.50@11; during the mid-month from \$10.75@11, and the last two weeks at \$10.50@10.90. There were times when plainer quality Californias were taken between \$10 and \$10.35, but not many had to be sold in this lower bracket.

A few cars of Delta, Utah, fat spring lambs brought \$10.85@10.90 late in the month.

Idaho spring lambs, particularly from pooled ranch flocks, were received and sold intermittently the first half of May at \$10.75@11. From the mid-

dle of the month on many loads of range lambs from Idaho were included in the receipts and these, along with the pools, sold mostly at \$10.90@11.15. During the last week in May around fifty cars of Idaho spring lambs were sold at \$11@11.50.

Fat ewes from Idaho, California, Wyoming and Colorado sold all the way from \$2.75@4.25 depending on quality, with most sales ranging from \$3.50@4 for best kinds.

Best trucked-in fat spring lambs were bought by local packers at \$10.25 @10.75, with a few bunches up to \$10.90.

Only small lots of trucked-in feeder lambs were available last month on the market and went out at \$8.75@9.25 for woolled kinds, with clippers at \$7.50 @8.15. One full carload of shorn feeders also sold up to \$8.15.

In the out-shipments from Denver during May a total of 33,000 went to interior Iowa packers and 23,000 to the Atlantic Coast, a slight increase over the same period last year. For the first five months this year a total of 82,000 went to interior Iowa and 161,000 to Atlantic Coast points, which was the same number as a year ago.

Local Denver slaughter of sheep and lambs in May amounted to 26,600 head, and for the first five months of the year, 132,000.

R. C. Albright

Phenothiazine for Sheep Parasites

By Paul D. Harwood, Associate Parasitologist
Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry

PHENOTHIAZINE is a synthetic organic chemical which was first prepared in the latter part of the nineteenth century. This chemical is closely related to the thiazine dyes of which methylene blue is the most widely known representative. When phenothiazine is taken into the body of an animal a series of chemical changes take place and a part of the drug is transformed into a substance that is excreted in the urine, the latter turning red on exposure to air.

The value of phenothiazine in treatment for internal parasites was discovered by workers in this Bureau, and this discovery has already been corroborated by investigators in Canada and in Australia. Phenothiazine shows promise of becoming the most valuable treatment so far discovered for the removal of parasitic nematodes from sheep, swine, and other farm animals. Although additional investigations on the use of this substance must be conducted, sufficient evidence on the value of this compound as an anthelmintic has been collected already to warrant recommending its use as a treatment for the removal of worms from sheep and swine.

As the value of phenothiazine as an insecticide was announced several years ago, much of the chemical now on the market was prepared for insecticidal use. Since phenothiazine prepared for that purpose contains a "conditioning" agent which renders it unsuitable for use with animals, it is advisable to specify the purpose for which the chemical is being purchased. Specifically, the purchaser should state that he desires pulverized phenothiazine to which no "conditioner" has been added. As phenothiazine is a new drug, it is not always possible to obtain the substance locally. If not available in drug stores, it may be purchased direct from any of the following concerns: The American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, 30

Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; The E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Pest Control Research Section, Wilmington, Delaware; The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan; Chemical Sales Division, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. The foregoing list of known manufacturers is offered for the convenience of persons interested in the drug but, since other firms also may possibly be making the drug now or in the future, no discrimination is to be inferred from the absence of their names in the present list.

Treatment of Sheep for the Removal of Worms

For many years copper sulfate solutions or solutions containing mixtures of the sulfates of nicotine and copper have been recommended for the removal of gastrointestinal worms from sheep. These treatments have been of value for the control of the common sheep stomach worm (*Haemonchus contortus*), but of limited value for the control of the numerous other nematode parasites commonly occurring in sheep. Anthelmintics that are more or less effective for the removal of some of these parasites are known, but as a different medicament is required for each species of parasite, effective treatment is dependent upon an accurate diagnosis. Unfortunately, it is difficult to differentiate with certainty the various species of nematodes infecting sheep by a study of the parasite eggs. It has been the general practice to dose sheep regularly for the control of the common stomach worms and to neglect the other types of gastrointestinal parasites. This practice has led to losses in the fall and winter from bankrupt worms, hookworms, and nodular worms.

Experiments conducted by this Bureau indicate that phenothiazine is effective for the removal of several species of nematodes from the digestive tract of sheep, such as the common

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stomach worm (*Haemonchus contortus*), the lesser stomach worm (*Ostertagia spp.*), the bankrupt worm (*Trichostrongylus spp.*), the hookworm (*Bunostomum trigonocephalum*), the large-mouthed bowel worm (*Chabertia ovina*), and the nodular worm (*Oesophagostomum columbianum*).

The dose recommended for sheep is 25 grams or approximately 1 ounce, administered in a large gelatin capsule, or as a Canadian worker has proposed, in the form of a large bolus compressed under high pressure and containing in addition to phenothiazine certain effervescent salts; the sheep to be treated should have access to feed and water at all times.

Following treatment the urine eliminated by the sheep contains, as already stated, a dye that turns red on exposure to air. To avoid staining of the wool and possible reduction of the value of the fleece, it is advisable to keep treated sheep on thick bedding or on the ground where the urine will be absorbed quickly. Aside from the elimination of stain in the urine, no ill effects on the host

animal following treatment have been observed in the course of our investigations.

A single treatment with phenothiazine ordinarily will reduce the number of worms to a point where they are no longer very important from the standpoint of the health of the sheep. However, in a few cases where the sheep obviously were ill at the time of treatment, a single dose of phenothiazine has been only partially effective for the removal of bankrupt worms and hookworms. Such animals should be treated again about two weeks after the first treatment.

It is impossible to state how often sheep should be treated routinely with phenothiazine to control gastrointestinal parasites during the pasture season, since field experiments to determine this point have not been completed as yet. At the present time the best advice that can be given is to treat as often as the sheep show serious symptoms of infestation.

[The Dupont de Nemours Company, one of the manufacturers of phenothia-

zine, recommends doses of 25 grams for ewes and 15 grams for lambs. The company says that results from feeding this drug in grain have not been wholly satisfactory and advises giving it in capsules, or in a bolus as described above.—Editor.]

Dipping for Ticks

DURING the last two years the Bureau of Animal Industry has arranged with wool growers in various states for demonstrations with bentonite-sulfur for eradication of ticks.

With little or no dipping for scab in western states in recent years, ticks have increased in some flocks so as to make a heavy drain on the vitality of ewes and particularly of young lambs.

The Bureau had made extensive studies and tests of bentonite-sulfur before conducting the demonstrations, and reports that one dipping is sufficient for ticks.

Bentonite-sulfur, under the name of Kolodip, is now being distributed by

NEW! SHEEP TICKS ERADICATED IN ONE DIPPING -- WITH KOLODIP

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Safe -- Effective and Non Caustic

Excerpt from U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers Bulletin No. 798 (Revised April, 1939). The Sheep Tick and Its Eradication.

"The results of controlled experiments and field trials, in which the Bureau of Animal Industry cooperated, indicate that one dipping in fused bentonite-sulfur dip usually eradicates sheep ticks. Eradication is not effected immediately, as live ticks may be found on sheep for several weeks after they have been dipped. It is not known whether the sulfur

Excerpted from U. S. D. A. Bulletin Number 798, Page 15.

gases, detectable in the fleeces for several months after dipping, kill sheep ticks or render the environment unsuitable for normal propagation and life habits of the parasites." Regardless of the kind of dip used, some sheep owners dip their sheep only once a season for sheep ticks. In such cases fused bentonite-sulfur dip is preferable, as the experimental findings show it to be more effective in one dipping than other dips in common use for sheep ticks. When properly used it does not injure the sheep and causes no apparent damage to the wool.

KOLODIP is Fused Bentonite Sulphur. Simple field testing outfit for determining swim strength available for large scale operations. KOLODIP is suitable for use under range conditions, farm flocks and show animals. Frees sheep of ticks, improves wool, increases lambing and increases average weight of lambs. Harmless to animals and men — Softens water — Very Economical. Send for Free Descriptive Folder NOW.

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The Sheep Sanitary Board of New Mexico says:

One dipping in fused bentonite-sulfur soon completely frees sheep of ticks and due to the continued effectiveness of the medicine remaining on the animal, seasonal reinfection is repelled or controlled for several months without injury to the sheep or wool, resulting in an increased percentage of lambing, of weight, and of wool.*

In Farmers' Bulletin 798, revised April 1939, the Bureau of Animal Industry said:

A newer product known as fused bentonite-sulfur is being used to some extent as a dip for sheep ticks. It consists of bentonite, 70 per cent, and sulfur, 30 per cent. As the name implies, melted sulfur is absorbed into bentonite clay and the mass finally is reduced to the granular form in which the product is marketed. The sulfur particles in fused bentonite sulfur are very minute, and some of them are in colloidal form. When added to water according to the manufacturer's instructions the resultant mixture is a milk-white liquid.

Because of its peculiar properties, bentonite-sulfur dip clings to the skin and fleece of sheep and consequently greater quantities are carried out in the fleece. When sheep emerge from the vat, the wool becomes temporarily matted, and such fleeces dry very slowly. It is not safe, therefore, to dip sheep in fused bentonite-sulfur dip when the weather is cold or stormy. It is a safe dip, however, for use when the weather is warm or mild.

The results of controlled experiments and field trials, in which the Bureau of Animal Industry cooperated, indicate that one dipping in fused bentonite-sulfur dip usually eradicates sheep ticks. Eradication is not effected immediately, as live ticks may be found on sheep for several weeks after they have been dipped. It is not known whether the sulfur gases, detectable in the fleeces for several months after dipping, kill sheep ticks or render the environment unsuitable for normal propagation and life habits of the parasites.

Before mixing or using fused bentonite-sulfur dip, read and follow carefully the manufacturer's directions printed on the label attached to each package of the product. The dip will not mix properly with water unless directions are followed exactly.

*From letter July 12, 1939 by Sheep Sanitary Board of New Mexico to Sheep Owners.

When the volume of dip in the vat decreases by being carried out in the fleece and foreign matter is carried in by the sheep, the liquid loses some of its penetrating properties. The dip in the vat should be replenished as often as necessary to maintain its penetrating and wetting properties. While in use the dip should contain 1 per cent of sulfur. When fused bentonite-sulfur (bentonite 70 per cent and sulfur 30 per cent) is added to water in the proportion of 30 pounds of the product to 100 gallons of water, the resultant mixture contains approximately 1 per cent of sulfur. A simple test outfit designed by the manufacturers of fused bentonite-sulfur for testing the dip at the vat side is available for use to determine the sulfur content of the dip in the vat during dipping operations.

Regardless of the kind of dip used, some sheep owners dip their sheep only once a season for sheep ticks. In such cases fused bentonite-sulfur dip is preferable, as the experimental findings show it to be more effective in one dipping than other dips in common use for sheep ticks. When properly used it does not injure the sheep and causes no apparent damage to the wool.

The dip is also recommended for treatment of lice, but is not officially recognized for treatment of scab.

News from South Dakota

Weather, feed and range conditions have been very favorable since May 1. Range conditions here are greatly improved over the past three years. We had some rain during lambing, but the feed was good, and a large per cent of the lambs were saved. Losses in ewes during the winter were lower than average.

Very little shearing has been done here yet and not over 10 per cent of the wool contracted. Contract prices were from 30 to 32 cents. Unless 30 cents or better is offered, quite a lot of wool from this area will be consigned. The rate for machine shearing is 12½ cents with board.

Lemmon, S. D. James H. Lemmon

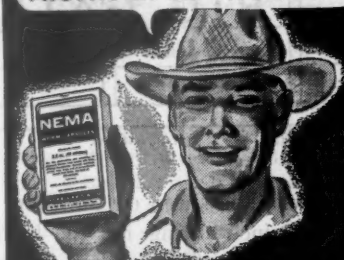
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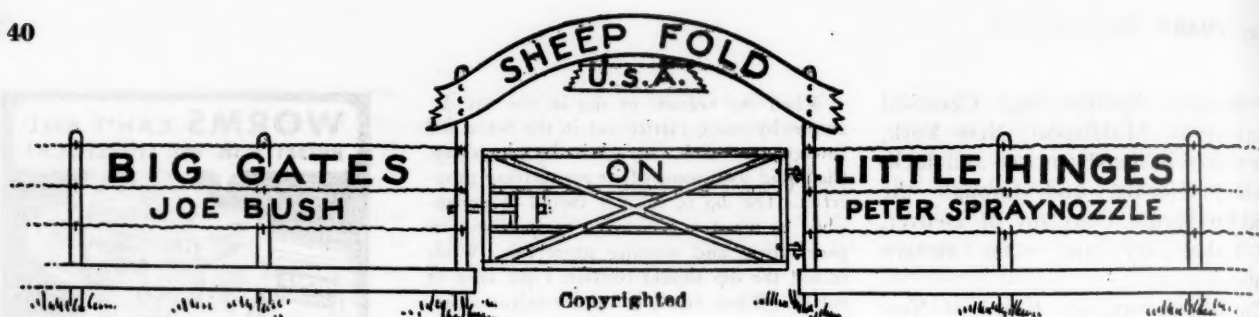
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JUNE wid the sheep on the range! Joe Bush says when he is pinch-hitting for the herder or the camptender, when he has drifted the flock to the bedgrounds, und has had his supper, he likes to pull his boots, light his pipe, stretch out on the bed in the camp wagon, und if the wind is playing in the trees, he don't even want to turn on the radio. Joe says he likes to just rest und listen.

When the wind plays a tune in the trees,
 When each little breeze sings a song in the leaves
 When the wind plays a tune in the trees.
 It's good to be there, with the sheep on the range
 When the wind plays a tune in the trees.
 High up on the range where the lambs skip and play
 Where the ewes bed down, at the end of the day,
 Where the bobwhite whistles, where the woodpecker drums,
 I'll spread me my bedroll, take life as it comes,
 When the wind plays a tune in the trees.
 With my dogs and my sheep, I can lie down and sleep
 When the wind plays a tune in the trees.
 I crave me no scepter, envy no king his crown,
 When the wind plays a tune in the trees.
 I'd rather be there with my sheep on the range
 Where the wind plays a tune in the trees—
 Than to be over there where the shrapnel and shell
 Tear their way through the leaves in the trees.

My little camp wagon, it's no palace, I know
 But to me, "It's my home on the range";
 Where the quaking asp quivers, with each little breeze
 Where the pine sings a deep baritone—
 Where the bobcat yowls and the coyote howls
 But the wind plays a tune in the trees.
 With fingers so light, it plays on through the night
 As the leaves croon their soft lullaby;
 I can drift into sleep without counting sheep
 When the wind plays a tune in the trees.

(Peter Spraynozzle)

Joe Bush und me would like to dedicate "When the wind plays a tune in the trees" to the flockmaster, the herders und camptenders, to the members of the state wool growers, members of the National Association that it has been our privilege to meet in state und national conventions. So to in dedicating this, "When the wind plays a tune in the trees," we want to include the livestock representatives of the railroads und packing houses who in years past have been so much a part of the state und national conventions. But most of all we want to dedicate it to those of the wool industry who seldom attend conventions—the herders und camptenders on the range.

As this number of the National Wool Grower goes to press we will be standing knee-deep in June; und half of the year 1940 will have gone. I wonder if half of all we intended to do in this year of 1940 has been done. Joe Bush

und me are on the committee to prepare for, und build a Utah Founders Centennial by the year 1947 to commemorate the coming of the Utah pioneers in 1847. Looks like they are having more success vid their war of destruction in Europe than we are with our program of construction over here.

Looks like when some war lord wants to step on it—go out to destroy what civilization has built,—he can conscript labor, capital, the plants of industry und the manhood of the nation. On the other hand, those who would, in the future und the present, as the pioneers have in the past, carry the outposts of civilization to the frontier, must do whatever they wish to do on their own, with little or no help from those who have the scrip, hold the pursestrings, und map the trend of nations.

Men who came prospecting to find metal tucked away amid the rocks that rib the structure of the world, men of flock und herds who were the real trail-blazers into the West, men who came vid the legislature riding in a holster on the left hip und the supreme court on the right, found no chamber of commerce to welcome them. They found no W.P.A. to help. They were just men who came und took their chances. Nothing much in their hands, but they laid the foundations of states und all the political subdivisions into which states are divided.

Men sometimes hungered then, because there was too little; men hunger now because there is too much. Joe Bush says looks like it don't make sense. When big strong men hunger in a land of plenty, they aren't entitled to over-much sympathy, but when old folks, women und little children cry for substance that is held under lock und key, held for a profit, looks like there is something haywire somewhere.

This United States of America is our country, to do with as we will. As long as the average grass-root American is American enough to demand his rights, put behind his demands for rights his might, just so long will our government be a government of, by, und for the people, who will neither tremble at, nor be fearful of, any 5th column movement, no matter who its sponsor.

Joe Bush says there is no might in the world so to fear as a thoroughly aroused United States of America,—no might so dangerous to the enemies of our country, our form of government, as the might of the united citizens of the United States of America, who would consider no price too high to pay if called to defend their national honor, their country, their homes und the government that gives to them the right of life, liberty und the pursuit of happiness where they may walk humbly with their God, but proudly before all mankind.

Peter Spraynozzle

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 10)

About half the wool has been sold at around the 30-cent mark. Some of the wools are being held locally and some have been sent to be auctioned by Merrion & Wilkins.

No contracting of any kind of lambs is being done at this time.

Sidney J. Nebeker

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County

We have had a very dry month. There has been no rain so far (May 24) and it is very hot and dry. Conditions were not very favorable during lambing either, and the crop will be 10 to 20 per cent short. Winter losses in ewes were lighter than usual.

I believe about 5 per cent of the wool in our vicinity has changed hands, but most of it will be held locally for some time.

We run our sheep in Rich County.

J. S. Ostler

NEVADA

Abnormally warm, dry weather prevailed, causing a slow but steady depreciation of range forage at the lower elevations. However, because of moisture earlier in the season, the feed is still fairly good, and livestock are in good shape nearly everywhere. The season is early, and much hay has been harvested. Streams have been high due to warm weather. Insect pests are numerous.

Rebel Creek, Humboldt County

Spring weather and feed conditions have been good, probably 25 per cent above the average of the last five years.

We had fair to good lambing weather, and the crop is about as large as last year's; winter losses were slightly below normal.

Shearing was done under contract, with 17½ cents per head covering shearing, sacking and wrangling.

Wool sales have been made at 26 to 30 cents. There are four firms soliciting wool exclusively on a commission basis. Some of the growers are opposed to having their wool handled on com-

mission, because they have lost confidence in the appraisals made by commission houses. Some of them have had unfortunate experiences with private concerns who bought the wools as soon as a rise in prices appeared imminent. Growers also fear that some wool houses play favorites in showing the wools.

(M)

CALIFORNIA

Somewhat warmer than usual weather persisted generally over the state, mostly without rain. A few light, scattered showers were reported, but none that benefited pasturage materially. However, this condition is seasonal, and livestock as a rule have not suffered. They are in most sections in good or excellent condition.

Rio Vista, Solano County

May has been a very good month, as far as weather and feed conditions go. There was little feed available during the winter due to late rains, which were very heavy and continuous after starting in January, but when the warm spring weather arrived, it fairly "boomed" and is now (May '23) slightly above the average.

We lamb here during December and January, and this year struck very bad weather during that period; as a result the number of lambs saved is below normal. Bad weather also accounted for more than an average death loss in ewes during the winter. Most of the fat lambs were sold at 8½ cents at the shipping point; there are practically no feeders here.

About 90 per cent of the wool of this section has been sold; very little, if any, of it has been consigned. Sales of 8-months' wool were made at 28 to 32 cents; 12-months', 32 to 36 cents. The wools grade mostly three-eighths and shrink from 45 to 55 per cent.

We paid 16 cents, with board, for machine shearing, the rate also covering the wool tier.

E. C. Dozier

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Morrison's Feeds and Feeding	5.00
Giltfillan's Sheep	2.50

FOR SALE BY

National Wool Growers Assn.

509 McCormick Bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah

Lompoc, Santa Barbara County

Feed did not mature so well as usual this year, and there is more foxtail and less alfalfa and clover.

Fat lambs from this section were sold at 9 cents, f.o.b. Los Angeles, while feeder lambs were taken at 8 cents, f.o.b. ranch. The lamb crop was just about the same as last year's.

All of the wool in this area has been sold (June 1).

W. H. Cooper

Red Bluff, Tehama County

WEATHER and feed conditions have been fine in northern California this spring, but they were not so good in the fall and early winter.

The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is above average. We had one bad storm in February that killed a few lambs, but on the whole the percentage saved is around 100. While the death loss in ewes was normal during the winter, some of us lost more ewes in lambing time than usual. However, most of us feed our ewes grain so that there is no loss from starvation as at

one time many years ago.

Fat lambs have been sold at 8.60 to 9 cents. Some have been shipped to Denver, netting 9.25. There are no whitefaced ewe lambs in this country for sale and very few feeder lambs until later. Some have been sold at 8 cents.

About 95 per cent of the wool in this part of California has been sold, prices ranging from 28 to 34 cents. A few clips shrinking only about 46 to 48 per cent brought 36 and 37 cents.

The rate for shearing is 12½ cents without board, plus 3½ cents to the man running the plant for tying the wool and for the use of his equipment. No contract shearing is done here.

F. A. Ellenwood

OREGON

Cool weather early in the month generally, and over the eastern portion later in the month, slowed up the growth of vegetation somewhat, though as a rule pasturage and ranges were in fairly good shape. Rains were ample early in the month over the western portion, and local showers later in east-

ern sections were more or less beneficial. Livestock are mostly in good condition.

Pendleton, Umatilla County

Conditions are the best for several years. While losses were heavier than usual during the winter on account of the wet weather, lambing went over nicely and results will equal, but not excel last year's. For both fat and feeder lambs, 7½ cents is being paid, and for whitefaced ewe lambs from 9 to 9½ cents.

About 75 per cent of the wool of this area has been sold at prices varying from 25 to 30 cents, depending on grade, quality and shrinkage. Not much of the wool will be shipped on consignment.

Shearing cost us 12½ cents per head with board and 13½ without board.

Mac Hoke

Summer Lake, Lake County

Better weather and feed conditions than for the past three years is the spring record for this district (May 29).

We had a good lambing and will

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save a bigger per cent of lambs per hundred ewes than we did in 1939. Winter losses were also smaller than usual.

Shearing cost us 16½ cents per head, without board, this price including machinery, shearer, and wool tier. None of the wool has moved yet, but if prices are equitable, most of the growers will sell outright rather than consign.

Dan Duggan

WASHINGTON

Temperatures began cool, but the last three weeks were above normal, promoting vegetation growth everywhere, from the ample soil moisture in most sections. Rains were generous during the first week, but were light and insufficient thereafter. However, pastures and ranges were affording ample feed, and livestock are doing well.

Ellensburg, Kittitas County

With lots of early rain, range feed is the best in four years, although the lower ranges have been drying fast the past two weeks (May 25).

One clip of medium wool was sold here recently at 26¾ cents. Altogether about 25 per cent of the wool has been sold or consigned; at present prices are upset.

We had an open winter and fewer losses in ewes, and the results of lambing, done under good conditions, are about the same as in 1939. From 8½ to 9 cents is being paid for fat lambs and 8½ cents for whitefaced ewe lambs.

B. Holt

Mesa, Franklin County

Ideal weather and feed conditions prevailed during May; in fact, the best we have had for three years previous. It rained all through February, but after March 1 the weather was fine for lambing and our crop is about 25 per cent larger than last year's.

All of the wool has been moved out of this district. Twenty-two cents was paid for a little of it, but others not satisfied with offers shipped to terminal warehouses.

No fat lambs are ready yet for market, but 7 to 8 cents is being paid for feeder lambs and \$9.25 per hundred for whitefaced ewe lambs.

James A. Lowry

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		Gilfillan's Sheep.....	2.50

For Sale By

National Wool Growers Assn.

509 McCornick Building Salt Lake City, Utah

Alderdale, Klickitat County

In my part of the country, the feed has been exceptionally good this spring. It was late in coming and has dried up fast the last ten days, but is still better than a year ago (May 30), although none better than two years ago.

Our lamb crop is much better than last year's, I think; can say more about that after they are weighed this fall. After February we had good weather for lambing, and ewe losses during the winter were light, at least in my own flock. About 9 cents is being paid for fat lambs here and 7 cents for feeders.

The wool price situation is bad at present. There was a sealed bid sale in Portland on May 28, and all bids, which I heard ranged from 18 to 23 cents, were turned down. All wools of this district will have a lighter shrink this year.

Piper Hale

IDAHO

The weather was warmer than usual, and the spring season earlier, bringing crops and vegetation to more advanced stages at this date than usual. But rains have been insufficient, and the feed or pasturage at lower levels has dried out lately, and is much in need of rain. There has, however, been enough feed for cattle and sheep in their present locations, and all livestock continue in good condition.

Malad, Oneida County

I have not heard of any wool being consigned, but quite a bit is being stored at home. No ewe lambs are changing hands, as most outfits are keeping them for replacements, and they will need a lot more, for the ewes are all old.

Coyotes have not been so bad, but there are a few old cripples doing some damage in spells. Some colts have been killed by a lion, I think.

I appreciate the National Wool Grower very much.

Frank Clark

MONTANA

Warm weather has prevailed, the season being somewhat earlier than usual. Showers have occurred pretty regularly, a few each week nearly

everywhere, and there is no acute need for rain, though many areas, especially at lower levels, would now be helped by rains. There has been plenty of feed so far, and as a result, cattle and sheep continue in first class condition.

Knobs, Fallon County

We have had a nice May, and lambing has gone over very well, with everybody docking a good number, about 100 per cent on the average. As a result of good feed, the ewes have had plenty of milk, with the exception of a few that started to lamb about April 20. Most of our lambing is done in May, as feed on the range is too short for an earlier date.

Coyotes have not caused very much loss, about the same as a year ago.

We will start shearing about June 5. Not much wool around here has been sold, but some has been taken on consignment, with the right reserved to sell at the time of delivery. The same procedure was followed last year and seemed satisfactory, as the wool market favored us in the later part of the season.

Harvey Kile

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Great Falls, Cascade County

Feed is very good (May 23), and April was wet followed by dry, warm days since May 1. Rain is needed again now, however. The season is later than in the past few previous years.

Most of the outfits of this section have young ewes, so losses during the winter months were lighter than usual. Some losses occurred during April lambing, but those lambing in May had very good weather conditions, and docked about the same number of lambs as a year ago. Eight cents is being paid for fat lambs (mixed), 7½ cents for feeders, and 8¾ cents for top whitefaced ewe lambs.

About 75 per cent of the wool has been sold or consigned, with sales being made at 27 to 30 cents, the larger, light-shrinking clips bringing the latter price.

Colby Sheep Company

WYOMING

Mild or moderately high temperatures have prevailed, favoring the growth of forage everywhere, and forcing the season somewhat ahead of normal development. It has not exactly been a rainy, wet month, though showers were rather frequent, occurring pretty generally every week. The rains were rather light as a rule, however, and a few sections could do with additional rains. Livestock, both cattle and sheep, are in good condition.

Dickie, Hot Springs County

Conditions during May have been much better than for several years past, and the feed on the spring range is excellent (May 27). Winter losses were the smallest for many years, and lambing was done under very favorable conditions, the number saved being about 10 per cent larger than that of last year.

About 50 per cent of the wool grown here has been sold or consigned. There is a great deal of wool still unshorn in this vicinity which will undoubtedly be consigned. Purchases so far have been at 25 to 26 cents.

L. U. Sheep Co.